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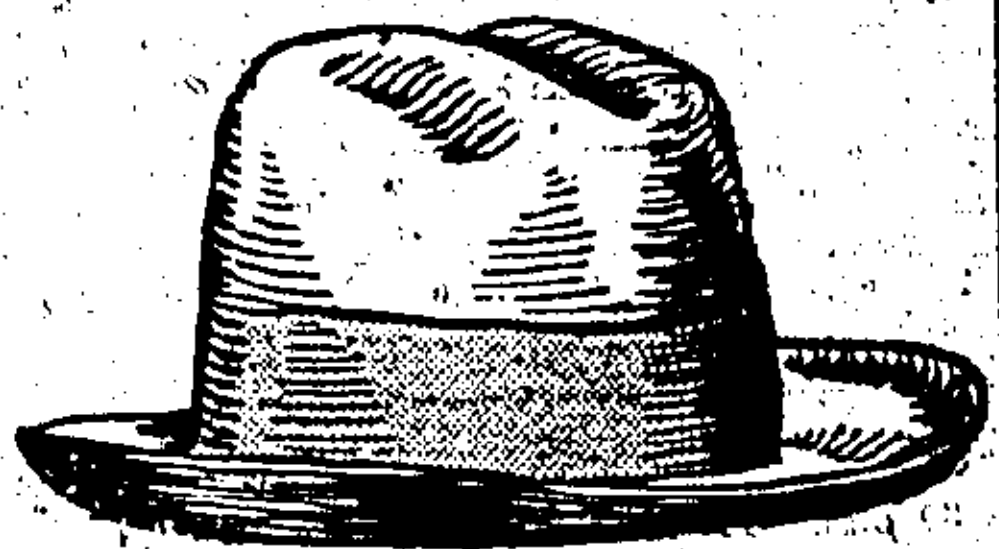
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"OUR DAY"

(Thursday, October 24th).

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CRITICISM OF THE BUDGET.

HON. MR. D. LANDALE SPEAKS ON BEHALF OF UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

ADDRESSES BY HON. MR. HOLYOAK, HON. MR. BIRD AND THE CHINESE MEMBERS.

QUESTION OF THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES THE INTEREST SHOWN.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, HON. MR. CLAUDE SEVERN, C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

HON. MR. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Colonial Secretary).

HON. MR. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

HON. MR. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

HON. MR. E. R. HALLIAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

HON. MR. C. M. MESSER (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

HON. MR. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works).

HON. MR. D. LANDALE.

HON. MR. P. H. HOLYOAK.

HON. MR. HO FOK.

HON. MR. H. W. BIRD.

HON. MR. CHAN KAI-MING.

HON. MR. S. H. DODWELL.

MR. A. DYER BALL (Clerk of Councils).

EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table Sessional Paper, No. 10—report on the investigations of the outbreak of epidemic meningitis in Hongkong by 1st Lieut. Peter K. Olitsky, M.B.C., U.S.A., of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government—I do not intend on this occasion to deal in any exhaustive way with the very interesting and instructive report written by Lieutenant Olitsky as a result of his investigations of the outbreak of epidemic Meningitis in Hongkong in the early part of this year which has been laid before you to-day. I think, however, that hon. members will agree that the Colony is indebted to Lieutenant Olitsky for the painstaking care with which he studied, during quite a short period, conditions entirely new to him with the result that he has been able to give some very practical advice as to how this threat to the Public Health may best be met.

The portion of the report that will appeal most strongly to the ordinary reader is that contained on pages 7 to 10, namely, the course of the epidemic and the factors contributing to its dissemination, especially the facts as regards overcrowding on pages 9 and 10. I feel sure that honourable members will realise what the work entailed in getting rid of such overcrowding, quite apart from the expenditure, would amount to. The task of correcting the errors of the past will, however, have to be faced if the community is to be protected against epidemics of serious disease. In this connection I would direct attention to the interesting comparison on page 16 of the report between the overcrowding in Hongkong and Canton and to the statement in paragraph C (1) of the summary on page 21 that the greater number of cases developed in cold weather as compared with hot weather is due to overcrowding becoming greater in cold weather and not to any effect of cold weather on the meningococci.

The recommendations made by Lieutenant Olitsky have, of course, been carefully considered. Steps have been taken to prepare the serum for the treatment of epidemic meningitis and in the quantity suggested. As regards the treatment of the patient it will require careful and continuous attention to get the serum used, and in the event of an epidemic every effort will be made to provide the patient with methods of Western treatment, including the use of serum. The

prevention of pharyngeal infections and influenza can only be effectively achieved by keeping the individual in the best possible state of health, to segregate the sick from the healthy and (what is more difficult, in fact, at present, practically impossible) to avoid overcrowding. The employment of masks could only be resorted to in special circumstances, as in hospitals for example. Prophylactic vaccination as a method of prevention is still in the stage of enquiry.

During the epidemic this year a leaflet was drawn up and translated into Chinese dealing with certain efficacious measures capable of being easily carried into effect, but it was not distributed. Should there unhappily be a return of the disease in epidemic form this method of propaganda, in conjunction with oral advice, would probably be the most effective way of educating the population. There I will leave the report for the present, and I feel sure that honourable members will wish to record their sense of the obligation this Colony is under to the Rockefeller Institute for the valuable assistance rendered by it in this matter.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government laid on the table Finance Minutes Nos. 79 to 82 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table report of proceedings of the Finance Committee, No. 7, and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT'S DISCUSSIONS WITH UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government—it will be convenient, I think, to make a short statement at this meeting of the Legislative Council regarding certain matters that have been the subject of discussion between the Government and honourable unofficial members during this year.

In January last information was requested regarding the organisation and pay of the Police Force, the Fire Brigade and the Preventive Staff of the Department of Imports and Exports, and at a later date honourable unofficial members submitted to the Government a list of recommendations which was discussed at a meeting held on the 23rd of May.

The question of the rates of pay in the Police Force has been settled temporarily by the grant of a ten per cent. allowance, while the question of the rate at which pensions should be granted is still under consideration, and I hope will shortly be decided.

The next matter was the organisation of the Fire Brigade both as regards personnel and equipment. The efficiency of the volunteer portion of the brigade has been increased by relieving the men of certain other duties, which they had been performing. Additions have been made to the equipment including two powerful motor pumping engines that have been ordered from America. It has for a long time been recognised that the present site of the Fire Station in Victoria is too cramped and that a station is required at Kowloon. A suitable site in Victoria already in the possession of the Government, and it is probable that a good site can be found on Crown Land in Kowloon.

After the murder of Sergeant Glendinning at Tai O, honourable unofficial members endorsed the recommendations made by the jury at the Coroner's enquiring, and asked certain questions, as to the patrolling of the waters of the Colony and the visits of inspection made to out-

stations. The Government replied as follows:—

(a) The practice of having two European Officers at Tai O was interrupted owing to the war. It was proposed to resume it as soon as it was not considered that the Cheung Chau Station or any of the Police Stations on the mainland were so isolated as to require the presence of two European police constantly stationed there. Circumstances had arisen, and might again arise, rendering the presence of two or more European police at a station necessary.

(b) Enquiry was being made as to the possibility of obtaining the necessary telephonic material. It has since been ascertained that the material can be got from Japan, and the work of linking up the island stations with the mainland is now in hand.

(c) It was not considered necessary to provide at any of the four island stations a steam or motor pinnace, as the expense would be out of all proportion to the usefulness of the craft. Four police launches were employed in the patrol of the waters of the Colony beyond the limits of the harbour. The island stations were visited by patrol launches some fifteen or sixteen times a month. Details of visits of inspection by Police Officers were supplied.

Honourable unofficial members, in reply, recorded their unanimous opinion that Cheung Chau was of sufficient importance to render it advisable that a second European Police Officer should be stationed there. The Government has not found itself in a position to give effect to their wishes.

In July Mr. Lau Chu-pak requested that provision might be made for the application of the Grant Code system to the vernacular schools subsidised and managed by the Confucian Society, as the schools were supplying a distinct want. Arrangements have accordingly been made for the giving of a grant to the 18 Confucian Schools and to the 11 Tung Wa Schools. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking those Chinese gentlemen who have so generously contributed to the support of these schools.

A number of other questions have also been under discussion in the course of the year between the Government and the unofficial members, as for instance the housing scheme for Civil Servants and the choice of a site for the European-Young Men's Christian Association Building.

OPIMUM ORDINANCE, 1918.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1914, and the Opium Ordinance, 1917." In doing so, he said—The Bill proposes to make certain amendments in the two existing Ordinances, some of which are formal while others are of a more substantial character. In Sections 4 to 9 of the local Opium Ordinance, 1914, in dealing with tonnage of steam ships rather ambiguous expressions are used. In one section the term used is "tons burden." In another section the word used is simply "tons." Clauses 2 and 3 of the present Bill propose to make it quite clear that in these two sections the tonnage referred to is what is known as "net register tonnage." Clause 4 of the Bill corrects a slight drafting error in the Opium Ordinance, 1914. Clause 5 of the Bill deals with the Opium Ordinance, 1917. That Ordinance made it an offence to be in possession of labels, wrappers, or marks resembling the Government labels, wrappers, or marks used on the opium sold by the Government. The clause was drawn too widely because it included cases of possession of marks resembling Government marks but not resembling Government marks with any fraudulent intention. Clauses 5 and 6 of the Bill, therefore, propose to amend that provision so that the resemblance aimed at will be resemblance amounting to colourable imitation. Clause 6 of the Bill stops another gap in the defences against fraud in connection with the Opium Ordinance. It provides that every person in possession of labels and wrappers which were at one time attached to Government prepared or dross opium and which have been detached from Government receptacles be guilty of an offence. The object of detaching such labels and wrappers is, of course, to use them again in a fraudulent way by attaching them to receptacles containing non-Government opium. Clause 7 provides that in the case of any person found possessing any box or package containing opium the onus shall be thrown on him of proving that he did not know that such box or package contained opium.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved that Council go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, upon Council resuming, the Attorney-General moved the third reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE BUDGET.

HON. MR. D. LANDALE—I propose to follow the usual procedure and, as the Senior Unofficial member for the time being, to address the Council on behalf of all Unofficial members. There are one or two matters to which I wish to refer on my own behalf which I will indicate later, and other Unofficial members have some matters they also wish to speak about.

I need hardly say that we all endorse your expressions of sympathy with Sir Henry and Lady May and sincerely hope that the improvement in their daughter's health will continue and that the Governor will be able to enjoy a much-needed rest and holiday.

I think the Government are to be congratulated on the very satisfactory state of the Colony's Finance. There has been a great improvement in this respect during recent years and much credit is due to those responsible for the administration. It should not, however, be lost sight of that some of our revenue is not derived from a permanent source and that taxation which is permissible in war-time will have to cease as soon as the war ends.

The first matter to which I wish to draw attention is the form in which the estimates are presented and to ask that radical alterations be made in this form. I do not think it can be contended that it is either businesslike or clear. As an instance, I would ask you to refer to the third item on page 8 which reads:—

"Assessed taxes ordinance 6 of 1901 approved estimate 1918 \$1,857,400, estimate 1919 \$2,010,340." This amount includes the earnings of certain Government undertakings such as waterworks and should be detailed in such a way that the working result of any one of them could be seen. It is important that proper statements of individual works be shown, particularly so as Government undertakings tend to increase. The first cost of a work should appear in such statements and not, as at present, be entirely lost sight of.

It is a laborious business to extract from the estimates as now presented the cost of the working of many Government departments and undertakings and it would almost seem that the purpose is to befog the enquirer rather than to assist him. Some comments in the Press the other day illustrate what I mean. Owing to the figures of the Public Works Department and the Water Works being mixed up it is very difficult to say what the cost to the Colony of either Department is.

I feel quite sure that our able Colonial Treasurer could greatly improve matters were he allowed a free hand, if not, let expert chartered accountants be employed.

The monthly financial statements of assets and liabilities are very difficult to understand. For instance the shipping control account is shown on the 30th June as a liability of \$81,509.47 when it is well known the result will be a very profitable one to the Government. It is difficult to say where the sinking funds to the two loans are and we should like to know and to be assured that the sinking fund for the Sterling Loan is invested in that currency.

The value of property purchased by the Government for staff occupation or other purposes is not shown as an asset which I think is wrong, and the position would be more correctly set out by including valuation of such property. I do not think it is right that the value for instance of quarters which amounts to a very large sum should be lost sight of. The rents charged for the recent Government purchases of House property in the Peak show a return of about 5 per cent. on the capital only without providing for any depreciation. We are in favour of providing quarters but we would like a record of the cost kept.

We presume that the Government have considered the question of the conversion of the Sterling Loan into one of local currency at the existing high rate of exchange, a financial transaction which should not be beyond the powers of the Government's bankers. A redemption by purchase at a considerable discount could not be effected as regards a large portion of the Loan. There would be no loss in interest by investments of the balance in 5 per cent. War Loan pending complete redemption. The saving to the Colony comparing recent rates with that of 2½ to the dollar would be in the neighbourhood of \$75,000,000.

I notice that it has been estimated that receipts from land sales will amount to \$200,000 during the year, not a very large sum, for which, in my opinion, the land policy of the Government is to blame. The result of the present policy of short leases, for which a high premium is demanded, and a high Crown Rent imposed, in addition to onerous terms for road making and drainage, is the present shortage of better class houses. This policy was no doubt inaugurated in the interest of the Community as a whole, and to prevent, as far as possible, profit being made in land transactions. While a very small annual benefit, as shown by the estimated figure of \$200,000, may have been secured to the Community it has been done at very great inconvenience to those who wish to live in better class houses, and the effect upon land transactions, as far as existing leased property is concerned, has been exactly the opposite of what was intended, for the supply of new houses having been interfered with, the value of house property has been forced up both from a rental and sale point of view by the ordinary rule of supply and demand.

The Government's policy having checked the natural supply of houses it is for them to undertake the laying out of sites and the leasing of these prepared sites at low Crown Rents to those who desire immediately to build. In what I have said regarding land sales I am speaking entirely for myself, it is a matter which I have not discussed with the other Unofficial members. There is another point which requires consideration. Very large properties situated in the centre of both the City of Victoria and Kowloon are in occupation of the War Department. Many of these sites must be quite unsuitable for Military purposes or for Military quarters and the whole matter requires looking into with a view to an exchange of property whereby the Garrison would find more suitable quarters and the business community more space for development.

We shall be glad to hear that the Government intend to take this matter up.

Storm Signals.—On page 40 we have the estimated cost of the Royal Observatory and I would like to point out that we do not think the best results in the interests of shipping will be obtained by the Hongkong Observatory having a different Storm Signal Code from that in use at the Coast Ports of China. Before this new Code was adopted, the matter was not sufficiently clearly explained to those who represent shipping here. Without going into the merits of the dispute between the Royal Observatory and the Coast Inspector in Shanghai I may say that I think they both disregarded the interests of those who have to pay if accidents result from the confusion they have created. An Observatory is of little use unless it is working in harmony with neighbouring stations and we wish the Government to take up this question of Storm Signals with the authorities in China and arrange for the use of identical codes. Every precaution should be taken to avoid typhoon disasters and a heavy responsibility rests upon both the Royal Observatory here and the Meteorological Authorities in China in this respect.

It is a matter for regret that so many conditions, and distinctions have been attached to the War allowance to the payment of which we had previously agreed and, upon further consideration of the subject, we wish the whole question referred back to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and a recommendation sent from us that the War Bonus as from 1st January, 1918, should be 10 per cent. on the present amount received by each member of the Civil Service whether permanently or temporarily employed without condition or distinction. In the meantime we propose to move in Committee a supplementary vote of a sufficient sum, for this purpose.

We consider that a Committee should be appointed to enquire into and revise, where necessary, the scale of pay drawn by the entire Government Service. This should be done without any further delay as it is a matter that will probably take some considerable time to go into. The same Committee might also enquire into the working of the Widows and Orphans Fund regarding which we are not at all satisfied that the contributors are being fairly dealt with, but my hon. friend who represents the Chamber of Commerce proposes to ask for some information on this subject.

We consider the amount of \$2,500 set down for afforestation in the Northern district as inadequate and would like to see a larger sum spent upon this work.

We are not satisfied that the Fire Brigade has an adequate permanent staff or that the equipment is sufficient and up-to-date and we would like an assurance from the Government that this very important matter is being fully considered and attended to.

As regards education, Mr. Pollock referred to this matter when the supplementary estimates were under discussion before this Council and other hon. members have something to say on this subject. Generally speaking we would be prepared to vote a larger sum for education.

As to a better class school for which there appears to be a demand. Personally I would rather see some scheme drawn up and approved whereby some arrangement could be made by which the parents of European children, who under existing circumstances cannot afford to send their children to a cooler climate for their education, would be enabled to do so without additional cost rather than that public money should be spent upon establishing an expensive school here where the climate is unsuitable for children. For instance would it not be possible to subsidise some school at Weihaiwei, so that the fee charged the parents would be the same as if the school were situated in Hongkong?

We now come, sir, to the estimates for the Public Works Department, and as my hon. friend who now represents the Justices of the Peace is an expert in such matters he will be able to make more valuable criticisms than I can. I, therefore, intend to refer only briefly to a few of the items under the heading "Public Works Extraordinary." Before doing so, however, I would like to read you an extract from a speech I made in this Council on the 23rd October, 1913, when the estimates for the year 1914 were under discussion.

"The first matter I would like to refer to is one that has been called attention to by the hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce. Shortly after I had the honour of becoming a member of this Council, His Excellency the Governor announced that I had been appointed a member of the Public Works Committee. That, sir, is practically the last I have heard about this Committee. As far as I know, apparently it rarely, if ever, meets, and as far as I know it has not been consulted regarding the very large expenditure on public works which are proposed in this Budget. The unofficial members of this Committee are quite willing to give any such advice and assistance as they can in connection with these public works and regarding such works as the Public Works Department undertake, and they do not appreciate the figure-head position which is at present accorded to this Committee, which must originally have been created for some useful purpose."

The result of that speech was that when the Committee was re-arranged for the following year I was not appointed to the Public Works Committee but was appointed by H.E. the Governor as a member of the Law Committee—a subject which I know very little about.

Now, sir, it is the unanimous desire of the unofficial members of this Council that the estimates for the Public Works should in future be submitted in the first instance to the Public Works Committee and fully explained to them and discussed by them before they come before this Council. We would like to see the Public Works Committee enlarged so as to comprise all the unofficial members of Council. If the inauguration of this procedure does not meet with approval here, or is beyond the power of H.E. the Governor, or the Officer Administering the Government for the time being, which I cannot believe it is, we wish the proposal submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his sanction obtained therefor, or all such expenditure on buildings, imports and exports Office, Quarters for European officers on Leighton Hill, Quarters for scavenging coolies, comprised in items 1, 2, 3, 5 on page 37—we would all like to see the plans before being asked to vote the money. We particularly wish to know in what way the \$50,000 asked for this year for the Imports and Exports Office is going to be spent. We wish to know how it is proposed to construct this building, and are most strongly adverse to any piecemeal construction such as was adopted in building the Law Courts with such disastrous results. A contract for the complete construction of a building such as this should be let by tender to be finished within a year or eighteen months. Any other method we consider unnecessary and wasteful.

We hope the construction of this building does not foreshadow a continuation of the income demands of this office, which are only put up with as a war measure and have very largely increased the clerical labours in all shipping and other offices. It must not be lost sight of that Hongkong owes its prosperity to the fact that until quite recently it was a free port, and the sooner it becomes again a free port the better.

I would like again to protest against the system under which all such public works are paid for out of revenue. The only businesslike way of supplying the Colony with such works is by means of short loans in local currency with adequate sinking funds, which would provide the amount required for each year with more equitably distributing the burden of repayment. We would like to see a scheme of the kind adopted.

The Unofficial members of the Sanitary Board have represented to us the absolute necessity for the provision of a poultry market and we wish a sum of \$50,000 included in the Estimates for that purpose. The programme for road construction we welcome, but it was with very much regret that we listened to the reply of the Government to the question asked by the hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace regarding the road from Pokfulam to the Peak, suggested by the Automobile Association, acting under the best expert advice. I could have understood the reply had the

Director of Public Works for whom I have a great respect, been here, for his somewhat Victorian ideas of the development of the Colony are well-known, but for this reply to be given with a young and energetic Acting Director of Public Works at the head of the Department is amazing. We take it the reply means that the Government does not wish to construct the road, for although they say they know of a better, nothing has been put in the estimates for this better road—on that side of the hill, at any rate. We should be sorry to think that this proposed shirking of the matter is due to pique, and that our road will be trotted out a few years hence as a fresh proposal from the P.W.D. The road would open up many good building sites and would pay for itself in a short time. Motor access for, with \$100,000 added to the estimates for this road.

We would like to have some particulars of the very large amount put down for reclamation at Sanhsui.

We notice with surprise that no provision has been made for the Eastern Reclamation scheme, and we are quite at a loss to understand the very dilatory way in which the Government has handled this matter. The overcrowding in the Wanchai District is notorious, and the offensive condition of the foreshore all along the Praya at low tide is also only too well-known. As the cost of this very much needed public work in a great measure will fall upon the Marine Lot-holders public economy does not enter largely into the question, and we would like to know the cause of the delay and to see the work immediately commenced.

We are glad to hear that the outlying Police Station at Tai O is to be connected by telephone. The telephones at all Police Stations should be connected with the Central Exchange and direct communication thus established, instead of, as at present, through the Central Police Station. We should like the Government to take immediate steps to effect this connection with the Central Exchange.

We think the station tower at Kowloon has been long enough without a clock, and we would like to see this rectified, and a suitable clock that would show the time by night as well as by day placed in the position which has already been provided for it.

With regard to the Military Contribution, we are still very strongly opposed in principle to the method of assessment but for patriotic reasons we do not propose to press the matter until after the war.

The injustice inflicted upon the personnel of the Fleet and the Army by the rate of exchange at which the Naval and Military Services are paid in Hongkong has been represented, as you know, sir, to the Government at Home, and so far has not been adequately adjusted. We feel very strongly on this point, and would like to know whether any reply has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We consider that the amount required for this exchange of the revenues of the Colony during the war and demobilisation of the Army.

As far as I can make out from the somewhat cryptic figures which I have received from the Colonial Treasurer, the working of the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway has shown a loss of \$2,500,000 to date. I do not wish to blame the officials who manage the British section of the line, but I am not convinced that the Government have done everything in their power to improve the matter.

It is well known that the management of the Chinese section leaves much to be desired, that the junction of the line with the Kwangtung Railway is necessary for improved earnings, and also the completion of the Hankow Line to the Kwangtung border. Now, have the Government energetically attempted to bring about any of these things which are so essential to the future of Hongkong? I am not sure that they have done so. I am afraid they are so wrapped up in the Municipal administration of this place that their other trading matters are neglected. I think the Colonial Office, having many other matters to attend to, are not interested in British trade with China, of which Hongkong is the chief depot. I think the Government of this Colony is looking after the British trading interests elsewhere in this part of the world.

With a multitude of Government Departments—the Colonial Office, the Foreign Office, the Overseas Department of the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Commerce—we have not even yet got a Commercial Attaché in Hongkong; we have no scheme for improving British trade with the war.

In the Budget no provision is made for even the maintenance of the works required to fit this place for the terminus of a great Continental Railway, and three or four years is all that is necessary to complete the connections once an agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and China has been arrived at.

I do not know, sir, whether you have read the recently published report on the provision of a great harbour in China of sufficient size and depth of water to provide for the admittedly expected great increase of trade on the Pacific Ocean. In that report the cost of providing such a harbour at Shanghai or Tientsin is estimated at £1,000,000,000 or £200,000,000—and it is considered by a competent authority that it would cost about the same amount to improve the Hongkong Harbour to the same extent. It is that which is expected. This matter of Harbours improvement requires the earnest consideration of the Government and would form a fitting subject for submission to and discussion by the enlarged Public Works Committee, which I have already referred to.

With the improved position in Europe and the prospect of an early termination of the war it behoves us to seriously consider the work that it will be necessary to take in hand after peace has been declared—a peace which we sincerely trust will be worthy of the sacrifices made by those who have fought and by those who have died in the great cause, for which the Allies have been fighting—the freedom of the world.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Sir, in studying the estimates it cannot fail to have struck any of the unofficial members—and I know it has not failed to do so—that the salaries of Government officials almost throughout the Service, are inadequate. That this is recognised by the Government is proved more or less by the fact of the constantly recurring "duty pay," which is added to the salaries, I conclude, by the Government because the Government recognises that the salary given is insufficient. Be that as it may, we all think that the time has come for a revision of salaries on modern lines and in tune with the expenses of the day. Under "Administration" we should like to see an item included for the provision of a good motor-car for Government House. The day has gone past when you can meet visitors to these shores with the somewhat antiquated method of Government House chairs, and, in keeping with the spirit of the day, we should like to see a first-class car provided as part of the equipment of Government House. And, if it is not out of place to mention it, we should be pleased if Government House was brought more up to date in the matter of furniture. It is probable that in the course of the coming days, at the close of the war, distinguished visitors will pass more frequently through Hongkong than has been the case in the past, and these things are things which tend to make impressions which cannot be destroyed.

Under the head of "Education," the report of the Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the teaching of Government schools, which was laid before this Council in May of last year, contained the following criticism, with regard to the Saiyungnan school:—

"It is most unsuitable, being between two busy roads on a very narrow site. The accommodation is insufficient and cannot be extended."

Now, sir, I have looked in vain in the Estimates for any indication that the new school unanimously suggested by that Committee has been in any sense provided for, or even that the temporary accommodation which has been in existence in the shape of two makeshifts ever since 1913 is to be replaced by a permanent building more suitable for teaching, in case another site, so recommended, cannot be found immediately. I visited this school with my hon. friend who represents the Justices of the Peace only a few days ago, and I have no hesitation in saying that the makeshifts in which education is carried on in that school are not suitable and are resented by Chinese parents. I think provision should be made for rebuilding the school, or for the alteration of the present structure. The school is known to be being well, and it is crowded. You are turning away scholars because you cannot accommodate them, and attempts are made to persuade them to attend other schools, but the scholars prefer to go to this one. In connection with the same question I would suggest that the grade of this school, in justice to the Headmaster, should be raised to the same grade as that of the Elizabeth School, because at the present time you have a master teaching a considerably larger number of boys at a smaller salary.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government—You mean the grade of salary?

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Yes, I presume the grade of the school influences the salary.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government—The schools are of exactly the same grade.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—My hon. friend the senior unofficial member for the time being has touched on the necessity for making some provision for the sons and daughters of Europeans who, owing to their circumstances, are unable to send their children Home to be educated. That there is likely to be a more or less permanent and growing population of this character is a fact that cannot be denied, and that we must provide for their education cannot be denied either. Whether it should take the form of an assisted school, such as my hon. friend recommended, or whether there should be provided a thoroughly up-to-date Central school, where a finished education can be given to boys and girls such as would fit them for after-life, is a matter for future discussion, but it is a matter which, I submit, deserves the very serious consideration of the Government.

Under Public Works Extraordinary I am glad to find at last a sum of money for the improvement of the Lunatic Asylum, which has long been under consideration. I could have wished that this had been part of a larger scheme to improve the whole of the Hospital system. I have already dwelt on the unsuitability of the present Hospital, and my hon. friend who represents the Justices of the Peace has dealt with the value of the site from the building point of view and has suggested the removal of the Hospital to a more suitable site from the health point of view. That the present Hospital can hardly be regarded as curative from the European point of view cannot be denied. I should like, also, to see some reference to development in connection with Victoria Hospital. The questions which I asked some months ago in Council received replies which were, I considered, eminently satisfactory, and I had hoped that the questions would have borne fruit in some way in the Estimates this year.

The Hospital was originally intended for Europeans, and it certainly was intended for taking in maternity cases. For a very considerable time past these cases have been denied entrance, and I submit that the intention of the people who subscribed the funds in the first place, or achieving the object which it might achieve in connection with the public health, I shall propose, unless the Government see its way to deal with this matter, that there be a Committee to inquire into the whole question.

(Continued on page 4.)

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(Continued from page 3.)

Under the heading of "Roads," I would like to offer congratulations to the Government upon the remarkable progress made on this side of the Island in improving the roads for motor traffic. Last year I criticised sharply—and I think, with justice—the money spent on land on the other side at the expense of the improvements on this side. Since that time an energetic policy has been pursued, and there has been a remarkable development in the road improvement between here and Deepwater Bay, upon which, on behalf of the unofficial members, I beg to tender heartiest congratulations to the Government. In the Estimates for the year 1919 I do not notice any reference to the road from the Dairy Farm to Aberdeen Dock, a part of which is still very dangerous. I hope in the coming year it will be possible to provide such improvements as will make the whole of that road in good condition. We hope, also, that Kennedy Road will be open to motor-cars, or, if the whole of it cannot be opened, that at least the first part of it will be in view of the fact that very shortly it will be the terminus of the Peak Tramway for some months to come.

I come now, sir, to consideration of "Charitable Services," and the grants-in-aid to charitable institutions, and I would suggest, sir, that towards the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals be increased from \$300 to \$1,000. The Hospital is doing excellent work, and is in need of funds, and in view of the work it is doing, I submit that it should receive larger support than it gets from this Government.

I was somewhat astonished to find \$15,000 allocated in the Estimates to German charitable institutions. That can only refer, I presume, to the fact that it is intended to carry on work which was taken over from German institutions such as the Hildebrand Mission for the Blind and the Berlin Foundling House. If this be the case I am amazed that the Government should use the word "German" in connection with it, seeing how offensive that word is to all right-thinking persons. It would have been better to describe the money as going in support of charitable institutions taken over from Germans.

My last criticism is in respect to the Widows and Orphans' Fund. I think the Government must be aware of the extreme dissatisfaction that seems to exist throughout the Civil Service in connection with this Fund, and therefore I am sure it will be prepared to deal sympathetically with what I have to say. As far as I can make out from the Estimates, the sum of \$53,000 was estimated as the revenue, and the outgoings were placed at \$27,000, which leaves a profit for the year 1919 of \$26,000. That, I presume, it is intended to use as revenue. As far as I am aware this Fund began in 1891. Four per cent. was taken from the salaries of all Civil Servants and six per cent. was added by the Government. In 1908, by order of the Secretary of State, the Fund was taken over by the Government and administered, and since that time six per cent. has not been credited to the Fund. My statements are open to correction. I mention these matters because I have had deputation after deputation during the last six months, and if the Government is not aware of the great dissatisfaction and the great suspicion that exists in connection with the administration of the Fund the sooner it recognises it the better. The contention, apparently, is that, if the original funds had not been taken over by the Government, by this time the compulsory deductions enforced and the six per cent. Government addition would have grown now to something like a million dollars or over, and that therefore the pensions to individuals would be on a very much higher ratio than at present. Further, there is a very considerable grievance on the fact that a bachelor has to pay into this Fund, willy nilly, and if he dies a bachelor he regains no part of what has been compulsorily taken. I submit that is a gross injustice.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT (Hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: On behalf of the Civil Servants I ask for a full statement and explanation of the present position, which seems to me to call for a very full investigation. If the needs require a revaluation of the Fund a Committee of Inquiry should be formed to revise the whole matter.

Hon. Mr. HO: I rise to endorse the remarks of the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce in reference to the Sinking Fund and the salary of its Headmaster. I wish at the same time to touch upon the question of vernacular education in this Colony. At the beginning of 1917, in order to meet a long-felt and much-needed want, the Confucian Society, supported by the generosity of certain Chinese gentlemen, opened a number of free Chinese schools in different parts of the Colony for the education of the children of those who would otherwise be unable, through poverty, to send them to school. Mr. Lau, Chu-pai, in his capacity as President of the Society, represented the matter to the Government, and asked that the schools be brought under the Grant-in-aid scheme. Although the representation was made as far back as March, 1917, I am sorry that no provision for this very necessary expenditure has been made in the Estimates now before us. It is no exaggeration to say that the children of the Chinese labouring class to-day have smaller chances of receiving even an elementary education in their own language than those of a decade or so ago when, as some of you

may remember, the Government maintained a number of free Chinese schools. There must be thousands of children here whose fathers belong to this class, and who are British-born subjects, and the State owes them the duty of giving them at least an elementary vernacular education so as to enable them to become useful members of society. I am, therefore, strongly of the opinion, which, I know, is shared by the leading members of the Chinese community, that the Government should re-establish free vernacular schools, and assist these free Chinese schools, which owe their existence to private enterprise, by bringing them under the Grant-in-aid scheme. If it is now too late to make provision for the latter in the Estimates for next year, I suggest that a supplementary vote be taken as soon as possible.

Arising out of the consideration of the estimated expenditure under "Law and Order," I desire to make some suggestions for the suppression of serious crimes in the Colony. Murders, armed robberies, cutting and wounding, and burglaries seem to be on the increase, and I think that the number of such offences can best be reduced by stronger measures being taken to prevent the smuggling of arms into Hongkong and the unlawful possession of deadly weapons. Some measure of success might be achieved in this direction if notices in English and Chinese, warning passengers against infringements of the Arms Ordinance, were posted up on board the steamers calling at this port. I have no doubt that owners and agents of such steamers would gladly co-operate with the Government in this matter. In the case of persons who are known to the Authorities to be undesirable and without regular employment, but who cannot for want of evidence be deported, the Government might take power to require them to furnish security for their future good behaviour, or, in default, to quit the Colony.

I am glad, sir, that in your Budget speech you expressed appreciation of the good work done by the Police Reserve in supervising the search of passengers' baggage at the various wharves. Since they were put on this work some five months ago on the recommendation of a Committee on which I had the honour to serve, not a single complaint of "squeeze" against the searchers has come to notice. On behalf of my Chinese colleague and myself, I desire here to record our grateful thanks.

Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD: I wish to fully associate myself with the words which have fallen from my colleagues, and to join in the congratulations to the Government on the budget which is now before us. I propose to make a few further remarks, which the other Unofficial members may or may not agree with, on several matters which I consider of great importance. I regret to see that the Government proposes to spend \$24,000 on additions to the Lunatic Asylum—a building which is totally unsuited for its purpose. Why these premises and the Government Hospital have not been pulled down years ago is a mystery that I cannot explain. Both these buildings are a standing disgrace to the Colony, and I urge the Government immediately to take in hand the formation of a site for the erection of an up-to-date hospital and attendant buildings which will be worthy of the Colony for years to come. I have suggested a site at Kennedy Town which, together with the large lot to the eastward at present occupied as a timber yard, presents great possibilities. It would be easily accessible, for stretcher cases by motor-ambulance, which means of conveyance ought, to my mind, to be adopted even for the present hospital—for out-patients by tram, and harbour cases by launch. Before making my suggestions I consulted a well-known doctor who has had long connection with a hospital, and the only objection he could see to the scheme was the fact that the slaughterhouse was close at hand. I submit that that building could easily be located elsewhere. If, however, the Government will not look with approval on this suggestion, I have another to make, viz., that when Morrison Hill is cut down to provide the filling for the Praya East reclamation, a large area be reserved there for the Hospital and Asylum, and I would suggest that the site be kept slightly raised above the level of the surrounding buildings. This position, with a view to the health of the colony, and the Wong-ger-chong valley on the other, would, to my mind, be a good alternative, though, personally, I consider Kennedy Town the better of the two.

As, however, the Government finds that it must increase the accommodation of the existing Asylum, I would ask them to provide a separate house for cases suffering from the effect of alcohol. On one of my visits as a Justice of the Peace I saw a man there suffering in that manner, and he was placed in a ward with a lot of lunatics. I cannot imagine anything more likely to lead anyone off his head than to find himself in such company. Surely, sir, it cannot be right that such cases should be herded with those who are permanently insane.

As regards the Praya East reclamation I would like the Government to see whether some scheme cannot be devised so that when the ground is built upon, a uniform design for houses on the front be agreed upon. I think that if a committee of architects were formed and a uniform type of design were drawn up, we should then have a fine front to display to the harbour instead of the ramshackle appearance which obtains on the Praya to the westward.

I see the provision of the urgently-needed town market has been ignored in the estimates. One would have thought that the case made out by the Unofficial members of the Sanitary Board was strong enough to have ensured the necessary money being forthcoming for this much-needed accommodation, without the matter having to be brought up again, and I think that those members of whom my

friend opposite is one, must be justly disappointed that, after a Committee had been appointed to inquire into the matter and strong representations made, nothing has eventuated. Perhaps the members of the Board who asked for "a fowl's paradise" frightened the Hon. Director of Public Works, as the estimate given for providing the necessary accommodation seems to bear no relation to the sort of place that is really wanted; \$50,000 would be ample for the purpose, and if, as estimated, a rental of \$300 a month can be realised then it is a good financial transaction for the Government.

I would have liked to see a small sum allocated for the purpose of providing some better means of displaying the names of the streets in the Colony, particularly on the upper levels and in the outlying districts. I have seen quite an artistic method of dealing with the subject carried out in combination with the lamp-posts. No one will dispute the fact that the lamp-posts in the Colony are far from being things of beauty, and yet there is no reason why they should not be artistic, and, with the name of the street worked into the design, so that it faces one as one passes to and fro, an effect can be obtained which is both pleasing and useful. I offer this suggestion to the Government in connection with the vote of \$12,000 which is partly for providing additional lamps.

There is one other matter which I wish to say a few words about, viz., the Housing problem. It was not to be expected that one would find anything in the budget more directly relative to the subject than the provision of new roads opening up new areas for building purposes, because, up to date, no concrete proposals have been put forward, and I have no doubt that the Government is waiting for private enterprise to give them a lead over the fence. The provision of new roads is the first step in the right direction; but don't let the Government stop at that and think their work is finished—that is the starting point. The next step is the leasing of suitable sites at a reasonable price, and the Government must see that the cost of making a site is very greatly increased and forms one of the reasons why building is so expensive. Finally, I suggest the Government lend the money for the erection of houses at a low rate of interest. At Home and in various other places in the Empire the Government is, and has been for years, lending money for housing schemes. In New Zealand there is an Act of Parliament called the Government Advances to Workers' Act, by which a man can borrow money from the Government to make a home for himself. In England vast sums of money have been lent for this same purpose by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, which body gets its funds from the National Debt Commissioners, and there are other instances too numerous to mention here. Therefore, I see no reason why this Government should not do something similar. It seems to me that if the employers of labour and others who are desirous of having an inexpensive home of their own were to meet together and form some sort of Co-operative Building Society on the lines of those existing in nearly all the big cities in England some workable scheme might be evolved; but to command success, any scheme must have the Government's sympathy and co-operation—not only must you provide suitable sites at a reasonable price, but you must train the masons, lay the main drains, give us water and light, and give means of access. I would ask you, sir, not to dismiss this matter from your thoughts without grave consideration. The subject is one which is attracting world-wide attention. Every newspaper one takes up has reference to it. Madras has just started a housing scheme, and Singapore will probably be the next. Therefore, I would ask you to consider whether it would not be advisable to appoint a Commission to go into the question, and, if I feel sure that useful results will follow. There is one thing that this war has taught us, and that is to think more largely than before. Schemes that would have been carried out before the war have been carried out successfully and with no great difficulty. Where there is a will there is a way, and I see no reason why, as far as public works matters are concerned, we should not strike out the word "impossible" from our vocabulary.

Hon. Mr. CHAN KAI MIN: Sir, the views and suggestions of my Chinese colleagues have my cordial support. As an old resident, I well remember the free Government vernacular schools mentioned by him. There are still living several prominent members of the Chinese community who received the rudiments of their education at such institutions. It would be interesting to speculate what the honourable member of this Council for whom I am now acting would have become had he not had the chance of a free vernacular and English education in his young days. The probability is that Hongkong would have lost one of its most public-spirited and useful citizens. There may, at this moment, be many youngsters among the poor who, if given the same opportunity, might one day rise to positions of honour similar to those attained by our friend, and render important services to the Colony. A system of education which respects the upbringing of the children of the poor must be wrong, and the sooner it is remedied the better it will be for the good name of the Colony and for the progress of the Colony.

With regard to the question of a wholesale poultry market, I also find myself in agreement with the honourable member representing the Justices of the Peace. I am a member of the Sub-Committee of the Sanitary Board mentioned by him, and I know how real and insistent the nuisance complained of is. I am sure that if the officials who have authority to

deal with and dispose of this matter were to spend a couple of hours in Ke Shing or Li Shing Street, while sorting out poultry, in progress, they would have the nuisance stopped in very quick time.

After all, the amount necessary for building the market is not so very large an outlay that the Colony cannot bear it especially when it will bring in a not inconsiderable revenue. I therefore urge that the work be proceeded with at once.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DONWELL: The ground has been so well covered by other unofficial members that there is only one point I wish to raise, but that I think is an important one. It has reference to the controlled ships' accounts, which were lightly touched on by the hon. senior unofficial member of the Council. I take it the accounts are not only kept separate but that the proceeds will in due course be handed over to the Home Government.

The Director of Public Works, in replying to the various points raised by the unofficial members in connection with public works, remarked that most could be covered by a general statement regarding the shortage of the staff in the Department. Out of a total of 30 engineers they had 13 at the present moment. Out of a total of 30 overseers they had 15. With respect to the Imports and Exports office the sum provided covered the building on the Connaught Road front. It would be completed within 15 months from July 15th of this year. Respecting the query as to why the whole scheme could not be carried out at the same time, the job had been divided in this particular way in order that the work of the Imports and Exports Department might be disturbed as little as possible. If the whole scheme had been undertaken it would have been necessary to provide temporary accommodation for the whole staff elsewhere in addition to living quarters for many other employees. Another consideration was that by dealing with the block on Connaught Road first they were able to push forward the work rapidly and at the same time were given an opportunity to proceed with the drawings for the main block. As a matter of fact, therefore, the whole scheme would be completed more quickly in this way. The same argument applied to the method of constructing the Police Station. By the time the foundation was finished, the contracts were ready for the superstructure, and if the iron work had not been delayed now the finished building would not be finished. With reference to the Sham-sui-poo reclamation, the total area was 525 acres of which 880 acres were building land. It was estimated that under that scheme more than 8,000 houses could be built. The part being dealt with at the moment comprised 70.75 acres, with a building area of 33 acres. It was calculated that this would be completed in about three years. On the building area 38 to 40 houses would be built per acre. The total cost of this part of the scheme was estimated at \$730,000. The delay in proceeding with the Praya East reclamation was due to the fact that certain negotiations with lot holders were incomplete and also, to a certain extent, to the absence of engineers for carrying on this work. Mr. Jaffe and Mr. Duncan, who were associated with this work were returning soon to the Colony. Their leave was up to the beginning of next year. A question had been asked with reference to the telephone to the New Territory. If the telephones are connected direct with the telephone office, the Director of Public Works remarked, you will have to switch through to the Police Station and your line will be subsidiary to the Telephone Exchange, which does not appear desirable. If you have two exchanges you have to have two sets of wires, and it will be necessary to have a cross-switch somewhere. It might sometimes not be desirable that messages coming over on private wires should be available to those at the public switch-board. With reference to the carrying out of the plan of the Automobile Association—a matter to which the hon. senior unofficial member referred, and whom I would wish to thank for his compliments—the matter is receiving consideration. The plan is only a skeleton one, and some detailed surveys will be necessary before the whole thing can be dealt with. At the present moment, however, as I said before, the Government has more than it is able to do. H.E. will doubtless refer to the Sinking Fund and to the question of placing those suffering from alcohol in the same wards with the insane in the Lunatic Asylum. With respect to the Crematorium, it is partly my fault that the matter has not been put before the Public Works Committee. It was left to me to bring before the Committee and only the fact of extremely heavy pressure of other work kept me from doing what I should have done.

The Colonial Treasurer—I wish to make a remark in connection with the criticism regarding the form in which the accounts are presented. As a matter of fact, the reason for the form adopted was explained some years ago. Cash balances only are taken into account. The form is adopted upon the suggestions made by the Secretary of State. In connection with the loan, it was suggested that there is no information about the Sinking Fund. Every information with regard to the state of the Sinking Fund is given as on the 1st of December each year, and a statement is laid on the table with the annual accounts. That statement was laid on the table in 1912.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT: The question was whether we might make use of the high exchange value of the dollar. The Colonial Treasurer—that is another point. That is a suggestion which may be considered. I have no remarks to make at present on that.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT: It should be remembered that storing securities are very much depreciated.

With regard to the question of the transfer of the Fund the Committee desire to point out that the Government have under Section 13 of Ordinance No. 30 of 1890 and Section 5 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1890, guaranteed that all contributions shall during the continuance of the Fund bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Under present circumstances the Government employs the Fund for purposes of General Expenditure paying 6 per cent. compound interest for the use of the money. The Committee understands that it is now proposed that the Government should continue to use the money but should cease to pay interest upon it.

The Government is apparently of the opinion that the annual expenditure in respect of pensions and cost of management will ultimately equal if not exceed the sum of the annual contributions together with interest on the capital calculated at 6 per cent. The Civil Service on the other hand anticipates that the capital of the Fund will increase so largely as to make it possible at some future date to revise and to increase the rates of pension, and they are prepared to undertake for themselves the risk that the Government now proposes to undertake, namely, that the expenditure may eventually exceed the income.

With regard to the second of the Committee's findings it is urged by a majority of the contributors that each officer is in natural justice entitled to the eventual return with interest of that portion of his salary which he has been compelled to surrender. They suggest in place of the existing scheme a scheme of compulsory individual insurance based upon the present 4 per cent. reduction of salary with the stipulation that the policies shall be held by the Government or by a Board

The Colonial Secretary—Everything will have to be taken into consideration.

Another important point to which reference has been made, is the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund. As a matter of fact, I quite agree with the statement put forward by my hon. friend opposite that the time has now arrived for a fresh valuation of the Fund. It is very likely that we shall find that the figures in the present schedule are much smaller than the Fund could well afford, but it is absolutely impossible to say for certain without a valuation by actuaries and experts in these matters. It is obvious that the six per cent. although it does not now form a book entry, must be included in the figures of the schedule; that is to say, the six per cent. is taken as the basis of interest on which all the tables are calculated, and the result must be embodied in the table. It is impossible, however, to say at present how the Fund stands without a real valuation. It is no good taking the Estimates and saying the balance is on one side or the balance is on the other. Attention has also been called to the controlled ships' accounts. That account is kept quite distinct and separate and is put as a liability of the Government.

The Colonial Secretary—The hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce has asked for a full statement regarding the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund, and the Treasurer has outlined the position, stating that a valuation is required, but has not given the details which will enable hon. members to understand how the present position is come to. In 1908, when the Fund was taken over, a sessional paper was laid on the table which contained a sketch of the history of the Fund up to that date. The hon. member stated the Fund was established in 1891. Using the words quoted in the sessional paper:

To prevent the possibility of widows and orphans of deceased Civil officials being left destitute through the omission or inability of the latter to make proper provision for them, Funds were established during the eighties and early nineties—in Ceylon, Mauritius, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Hongkong, Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana; and all permanent officers were required to contribute 4 per cent. of their salaries to the Fund. The Government made in effect a large contribution to the Fund by agreeing to pay interest at the high rate of 6 per cent. on the monies belonging to the Fund which were deposited with it. Pensions were paid to widows or orphans of contributors according to Pension Tables prepared by Actuaries based upon the best mortality statistics available.

Early in the present century it became evident that the Fund system, though necessary to enable the pension system to be started, was not altogether satisfactory, and the policy of successive Secretaries of State recently has been to get the Colonial Governments to take over the Funds and to guarantee the pensions in return for the 4 per cent. contributions.

The proposal that the Government should take over the Fund was first placed before the Hongkong Government by the Secretary of State in July, 1902, and in February, 1903, your predecessor, Mr. Jaffe, stated that the Executive Council and the Directors of the Fund unanimously agreed to the adoption of that course. Correspondence followed—mainly as to whether the Pension Tables recently introduced in Ceylon might properly be adopted in Hongkong when the Fund was taken over—but in April, 1903, Mr. Lyttelton forwarded a draft of an ordinance to effect the transfer of the Fund and asked that it might be introduced as soon as convenient.

That proposal was put before the Civil Service, a Committee was appointed to enquire and report upon the proposal. We reported in November, 1905:

(i) That the Service is unanimously opposed to the proposal that the Fund should be transferred to the Government.

(ii) That a majority of contributors are in favour of a compulsory insurance scheme in place of the present Pension Scheme.

(iii) That a minority prefer that the existing scheme should continue, but are of the opinion that the pensions are insufficient in view of the large amount of the total annual contributions. They further suggest that the daughters of deceased officers should be supported from the Fund until marriage instead of until the age of twenty-one years only.

With regard to the question of the transfer of the Fund the Committee desire to point out that the Government have under Section 13 of Ordinance No. 30 of 1890 and Section 5 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1890, guaranteed that all contributions shall during the continuance of the Fund bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Under present circumstances the Government employs the Fund for purposes of General Expenditure paying 6 per cent. compound interest for the use of the money. The Committee understands that it is now proposed that the Government should continue to use the money but should cease to pay interest upon it.

The Government is apparently of the opinion that the annual expenditure in respect of pensions and cost of management will ultimately equal if not exceed the sum of the annual contributions together with interest on the capital calculated at 6 per cent. The Civil Service on the other hand anticipates that the capital of the Fund will increase so largely as to make it possible at some future date to revise and to increase the rates of pension, and they are prepared to undertake for themselves the risk that the Government now proposes to undertake, namely, that the expenditure may eventually exceed the income.

With regard to the second of the Committee's findings it is urged by a majority of the contributors that each officer is in natural justice entitled to the eventual return with interest of that portion of his salary which he has been compelled to surrender. They suggest in place of the existing scheme a scheme of compulsory individual insurance based upon the present 4 per cent. reduction of salary with the stipulation that the policies shall be held by the Government or by a Board

of Directors and that an officer shall have no power to alienate his policy from his wife or children or to discontinue his payments thereon.

The Service was unanimously opposed to the proposal, and made certain recommendations. The Government accepted these recommendations and Ordinance 17 of 1908 was passed, showing the benefits we were to get. This was sent Home and the Ordinance was disallowed. The Secretary of State, towards the close of his dispatch, says:

"I will now proceed to explain the reasons for the abolition of the Fund. By this course the interests of members of the Fund are in no way injured. The Government binds itself to pay pensions according to Pension Tables mentioned in the Ordinance, and the rates contained in those Tables are based on the assumption that compound interest at 6 per cent. is, and will continue in effect to be, paid by the Government. The only advantage relieved from the necessity (inherent in the old system of these Funds) of contributing 6 per cent. compound interest on surpluses, should such exist, which had the effect of continuously increasing the surpluses and of throwing on the Government a larger burden than was reasonable or necessary. On the other hand if there were at any time a deficit, the funds system would tend to increase that deficit, since the Government contribution would then be calculated on a balance smaller than that needed to meet the future liabilities of the fund, and the Government contribution would therefore be less than the amount required to maintain an equilibrium between the assets and liabilities. Thus the normal condition of the fund must be one of more or less unstable equilibrium, and this unsatisfactory condition would be intensified through the small size of the Hongkong Fund. Besides those indicated above, the policy recommended has other advantages. The necessity for periodic costly and troublesome valuations is avoided. Moreover the experience of other colonies has shown that where distinct funds, with separate accounts exist, it is difficult to satisfy the members who when the assets of the fund have reached a considerable figure are apt to think that the pensions can be considerably increased or the contributions reduced."

"I have felt it necessary to advise His Majesty to exercise his powers of disallowance in respect of Ordinance No. 17 of 1908 and it is disallowed accordingly." The matter was referred again to the Committee and they reported in June, 1907, that a large majority of the members were strongly opposed to the Fund being taken over by the Government. That was forwarded to the Secretary of State, and the reply was: "I may say at once that I am prepared to consider the substitution of an insurance scheme for the Fund, and, again, 'I have therefore come to the conclusion that the original proposal that the Government should take over the Fund and guarantee pensions on the Ceylon pension tables in return for the four per cent. contributions must be adopted, and I have to request that you will take steps at an early date to introduce and pass the necessary Ordinance.' That was done, and Ordinance 15 of 1908 was duly passed. The Fund was taken over on the 1st of January, 1909, interest at six per cent. being credited up to that date. Hon. members have asked for the figures, have worked them out roughly, taking the receipts the four per cent. contributions, and deducting the payments—pensions, etc.—and the result is that the capital sum would now be \$1,117,333. The interest on that would be \$67,000 in the figures before you to-day. The estimated receipts are \$33,000. That gives an income of \$130,000. The expenditure before you to-day is estimated at \$27,000. Although the Secretary of State has pointed out the undesirability of these valuations, I have no doubt he would be willing to consider the valuation of the Fund on the present basis. No doubt the Fund has been peculiarly fortunate in having no heavy pension claims upon it. One other matter I may mention. It is in connection with the controlled shipping accounts. The money is kept for insurance against war risks. The whole money is kept available and apart."

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—Before proceeding to deal with matters raised by hon. members which have not so far been dealt with I should like to state that the debate this afternoon has traversed many points and has been in every way most satisfactory. I have been very glad to hear that there have been in the Colony on the second reading of the Supply Bill. It shows that hon. members are taking a very great interest in the Colony. I was particularly struck by the suggestion of the hon. member on my right, who spoke first, that the suggested expenditure on public works should be submitted to consideration by the Public Works Committee before the Estimates are framed. The Government will always be prepared to receive suggestions as to the expenditure of public money, but it must be remembered that under the Royal Instructions, every ordinance, vote, resolution or question, the object or effect of which may be to disburse or charge any part of the revenue arising within the Colony shall be proposed by the Governor unless the proposal of the same by some other member shall have been expressly allowed or directed by him. I come from the Straits Settlements, where the Estimates are considered by such a Committee as the hon. member proposes. The Committee in Singapore consists of the Colonial Secretary and Treasurer with all the unofficial members. The Committee in Penang consists of the Resident Councillor and the unofficial members of Penang. They go systematically through the Estimates, item by item, possibly sitting three days a week, and the Estimates have a thorough revision after their first introduction. They then come back to the Council for the second reading in possibly a very much altered form. This year I am glad to see hon. members have asked for information on certain points, and have brought forward a num-

bar of most interesting and most useful proposals, to which the Government will undoubtedly give their best consideration. With regard to the statement made by the hon. member who spoke first that the policy of short leases has resulted in a shortage of houses, I do not know what grounds he has for making that statement. A lease of 75 years, with the option of renewal for 75 years, cannot be regarded as a short period. It is not as long a lease in perpetuity, such as the 999 years lease given in the early days, but it cannot be suggested, I think, that a 75 years lease, under such circumstances, would retard a builder in putting up any kind of premises. The policy pursued in recent years of insisting upon an adequate building covenant has had very good results. Pursuing the same subject, the hon. member on my right, and the hon. member who represents Mr. Lau Chi Pak, suggested, in addition to making roads and opening up areas for building, that the Government should level sites, build retaining walls, make drains and do other things. Whatever the Government may do in Kowloon, where it may be possible, I think, according to the Government view, it is rather too much to expect on this side. An interesting question is whether there might not be some give and take in that matter, so as to facilitate the carrying out of building enterprises with greater speed than would be the case if the present system continued in force.

The question with regard to the Observatory I cannot go into at the moment. I note what has been said about the different storm codes by those well acquainted with the subject, and I trust some arrangement may be arrived at. On behalf of the Civil Service, I would thank hon. members for what they have said with regard to the salaries of public servants. It is proposed that the salaries of the whole Service should be revised, and the suggestions that have been made on this subject will have the consideration of the Government, probably at an earlier date now than would have otherwise been the case. The small sum for afforestation has been mentioned. If it is found that a larger sum than that provided can be used without waste, the larger sum will certainly be asked for. Afforestation in the New Territories is an important subject, and if only keenness and assistance come from the inhabitants of these territories, it is quite possible that this scheme, which is being begun as a mere experiment, may develop rapidly, in which case the Government will not hesitate to come to the Council for more money. What has been said with regard to the Fire Brigade will be carefully noted for consideration. Then, various members referred to several points under education—a subject in which I personally am very interested and was interested for many years before coming to this Colony. In this Colony I have made several suggestions, and any delay which took place in dealing with the very generous proposals put forward by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak and others in connection with Confucian schools was, I am afraid, due to my anxiety to try and arrive at a satisfactory arrangement when I had so many other things to do that I could not deal with it properly. Now, it is proposed to give a grant, but nothing appears in next year's Estimates, because the grants do not become payable until after the close of next year, although these schools come under the grant system. I think there is no doubt that the Government will consider the question of not only improving the vernacular schools, as they are doing in the New Territories at present, but will consider the question of making them free or with merely nominal fees. The site of the Saiyungpau school for years past has been recognised as unsuitable and the buildings as not large enough for the purpose, but it is felt that it would be a waste of money to spend further sums in trying to improve the present premises. I hope that before long the school will be moved to a larger and better site, and then the Government, no doubt, will find a good use for the present site of this school. The merits of the present Headmaster are thoroughly recognised, and he is a man who will get to the top of the tree in the Education Department without any doubt. The reason for the difference between the salaries of the Headmasters of the Ellis Kadoorie and the Saiyungpau school is merely that it was found opportune to appoint a certain master to the Ellis Kadoorie school. If he went to another post, his successor would be on the same salary as the Headmaster of the Saiyungpau school. There is no differentiation between the two schools in this respect. With regard to the removal of the restrictions of the present rules under Import and Export, certainly welcome, but they are measures. Nothing has been done, as far as I know, to alter the character of Hong Kong as a free port.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Permits.
H.E. THE OFFICE ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—They do not alter the character of the port. The fact that there are no duties except such as are imposed in the Straits and elsewhere.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Tobacco.
H.E. THE OFFICE ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—There is a tobacco duty in the Straits, and the people there are very jealous of the freedom of their port. It was suggested some time ago to alter it, and the suggestion raised a tempest. With regard to the poultry market, if you want a poultry market, you can have it at once. We all know the conditions of Ke Shing Street and Li Shing Street. I have been there myself and have seen them, and I should certainly object if I lived there. The site that has been proposed, however, is not a very good one, but if hon. members are quite clear that they want it at once they can have it. The clock for the railway tower is on order and I hope it will come out when the war restrictions allow. The reason it is waiting is a ton, which brings it within the class of goods which cannot be released at present. I trust we shall get an immediate answer from the Secretary of State with regard to the exchange rate of the dollar for payment of the Navy and Army here. I hope it will be as satisfactory as we all wish. As regards the joining up of the railways, I can only say that we have done everything we possibly can, and I shall be surprised if it does not come before long. We are ready to pay for it, and

that ought to have some effect and as regards the Government not being prepared and not realising, as it was hinted, the development required here when the rail is joined up, I can say that is not the case, but as with so many other things the war has intervened. As soon as we can see our way, we shall get ready the necessary schemes. The suggestion of the hon. Chinese member who referred to the series of crimes will receive every consideration from the Government. With reference to education again, the suggestion made by the hon. member who spoke first, as indeed all suggestions, will receive every consideration. His suggestion was not for the establishment of a central school for the sons and daughters of Europeans here, but that in certain cases it should be made possible to send the children away. Both sides of the question have to be considered. I am in entire sympathy with the question relating to a suitable hospital for Europeans. I did not fail to note the deficiency in that sense when I came to Hong Kong, and if I can do anything in the matter I certainly shall. The road from the Dairy Farm to Aberdeen Docks is being widened, and I hope will be the road before long. The proposal made by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce with reference to the support given to the Alice Memorial Hospital will be considered. The German charitable institutions are the Hildesheim Mission for the Blind and the Berlin Foundling Home. They are still receiving this grant of \$15,000 in order to enable those in charge to carry on.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Are the German Superintendents still in charge?
H.E. THE OFFICE ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—No. The German ladies still remain there and the children and they will have to remain there, I think. Are there any other matters which have been brought forward which I have not dealt with?

Hon. Mr. BIRD—I do not think it is quite correct to say that I suggested that this Government should buy retaining walls. I suggested that the Government should provide suitable sites and by suitable sites I mean sites easy to develop. They should make roads where sites easy of development can be obtained. I did not suggest that the Government should build retaining walls.

H.E. THE OFFICE ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—On this side we should have to have great faith and remove mountains. I will conclude by saying that every possible assistance will be given to hon. members with regard to the Estimates that may be required. All the Government desires is that interest should be shown and proposals made which will be of public benefit.

Council was then adjourned and the Bill considered clause by clause in Finance Committee, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The Bill passed through Committee without amendment.

The Committee then considered various Financial Minutes.

CHEUNG CHAU SCHOOL.
The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and ten dollars in aid of the vote Education, A—Department of Director of Education, Other Charges, Cheung Chau School, Rent.

The CHAIRMAN—The old school was reported unsafe structurally and other premises were rented.

The vote was agreed to.

FIRE BRIGADE.
The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred dollars in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, B—Fire Brigade, Other Charges, Repairs, Engines and Plant.

The CHAIRMAN—The sums are required for extensive repairs to the fire boat due to the bursting of a tube in the boiler.

The votes were agreed to.

WAR BONUS.
The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred thousand dollars in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Special War Allowance on Salaries.

The CHAIRMAN—I understand that members wish to vote this sum and desire that a proposal should be sent to the Secretary of State that there should be a ten per cent. increase all round on all salaries.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—Upon what principle is the discrimination made—10 per cent. for married men and 5 per cent. for bachelors?

The CHAIRMAN—It is not so much an allowance on salaries, as compensation for the increased cost of living, and it was thought that in the case of married men, possibly with children, the expense would be higher than in the case of bachelors.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—And what is the discrimination between those who get ten per cent. and those who get nothing at all?

The CHAIRMAN—Everyone gets ten per cent. or five per cent. throughout the services.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—The Colonial Secretary does not come in the scheme.

The CHAIRMAN—Oh, yes, there are five officers excluded.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—What is the argument put forward?

The CHAIRMAN—That their salaries were sufficient and that they have not been directly affected by the war.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—How was the distinction drawn between those receiving the same salaries?

The CHAIRMAN—A broad distinction was made between those holding what are known as staff appointments and those who are not.

SPORTS.

POLICE RECREATION CLUB ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Police Recreation Club was held at the Club House on Wednesday evening, Mr. W. Kent being in the Chair.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the annual report and balance sheet, complimented the Club on being in such a satisfactory condition. Although so many of the members were away at the Front the Club was still able to maintain a balance on the right side.

The adoption of the report and balance sheet was seconded by Mr. Angus and carried unanimously.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, the Hon. C.S.P.; Vice-Presidents, the D.S.P. and A.S.P.; Chairman, Mr. W. Kent; Secretary, Mr. W. Hollands; Treasurer, Mr. A. J. C. Taylor; Groundsman, Mr. McWalter; Committee—Messrs. Angus, Gordon, Grant, Culliford, Purden, Floyd, Peet, Dorling, and Field.

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of the Craigengower Cricket Club was held, yesterday evening, in the Club premises. Mr. J. H. N. Mody presided, and was supported by Mr. R. Bass (Secretary), and Mr. G. Rapp (Hon. Treasurer).

The accounts showed a credit balance of £732.33.

The following officer-bearers were elected for the coming year:—President, Mr. J. H. N. Mody; General Secretary, Mr. R. Bass; Sports Secretary, Mr. F. G. Thompson; Treasurer, Mr. G. Rapp; Captain, Mr. R. Bass; Auditor, Mr. M. Manuk; Committee—Messrs. D. K. Kharas, A. S. Ellis, S. Ismail, H. Rapp, A. E. Hall, and W. Allen.

The prizes won last year were presented to the winners in the various departments of sport.

Mr. M. H. Abbas headed the batting list and Mr. J. S. Graham, the bowling.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

The following will represent the Club on their ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), R. M. Austin, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, E. W. Hamilton, P. Jacka, R. Kennedy, F. Station, E. B. Thomas and R. P. Thurstield.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

CANVAS COATS FOR HIS CHILDREN.

A Chinese was charged with stealing four yards of canvas from the Naval Dockyard.

Inspector Sim stated that defendant was arrested while going out of the dock gates, and the canvas was found concealed under his waist. He had been employed in the docks for over twelve years, and was an experienced sail-maker. The Naval authorities asked that he be dealt with leniently.

Defendant stated that he took the canvas away with the intention of making coats for his children.

Mr. Wolfe stated that, as it was defendant's first offence, he would be fined only \$10, with the alternative of a fortnight's hard labour.

A PEN-KNIFE AS A WEAPON OF DEFENCE.

An emaciated-looking Chinese, who could hardly stand erect in the dock, was charged with wounding another Chinese with a pen-knife, the blade of which was not two inches long.

Inspector Brown stated that the row started in Lower Lascar Road. For some reason, the complainant—who is in hospital and will not be discharged for some days—attacked the old man and struck him several blows. Defendant ran up a flight of stone steps, followed by the complainant, who again attacked him. The defendant then entered a house, but even there he was not immune from complainant's attentions. As last resort, he ran in the direction of Hollywood Road, and again complainant chased him and assaulted him. Defendant drew out a pen-knife and attacked complainant, who was rather severely cut about the body.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Thursday.

A SMART TRICK.

A Chinese was charged with obtaining, by false pretences, a gold watch-chain, valued at \$34, from a goldsmith's shop in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Inspector Brown stated that on Sept. 27th defendant and another man visited the shop and stated that they wanted to buy a gold watch-chain for their master. A European. A chain was handed to them, defendant then asked the master of the shop to send a boy along with him to whom he would pay the price of the article. This was agreed to, and the man in the shop was sent to the door. The boy did not return, and defendant and the other man did not return, and defendant was subsequently arrested by the police in the street, but his confederate escaped.

Defendant stated that he paid cash for the chain when he bought it.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to four months' hard labour.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"OUR DAY"

PERFORMANCES

"THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spoofed fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

ON

THURSDAY, 7th November

AND

SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows—

Centre Block, Dress Circle	...	...	\$10.
Remaining " "	...	...	\$5.
Stalls	...	...	\$5.
Pit and Gallery	...	...	\$2.

and for the SECOND NIGHT—

Dress Circle	...	...	\$5.
Stalls	...	...	\$4.
Pit and Gallery	...	...	\$2.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-prices on Second Night.

BOOKING OPENS AT MOUTRIE'S

on Tuesday, October 22nd, at 9 a.m.

JUST A MOMENT

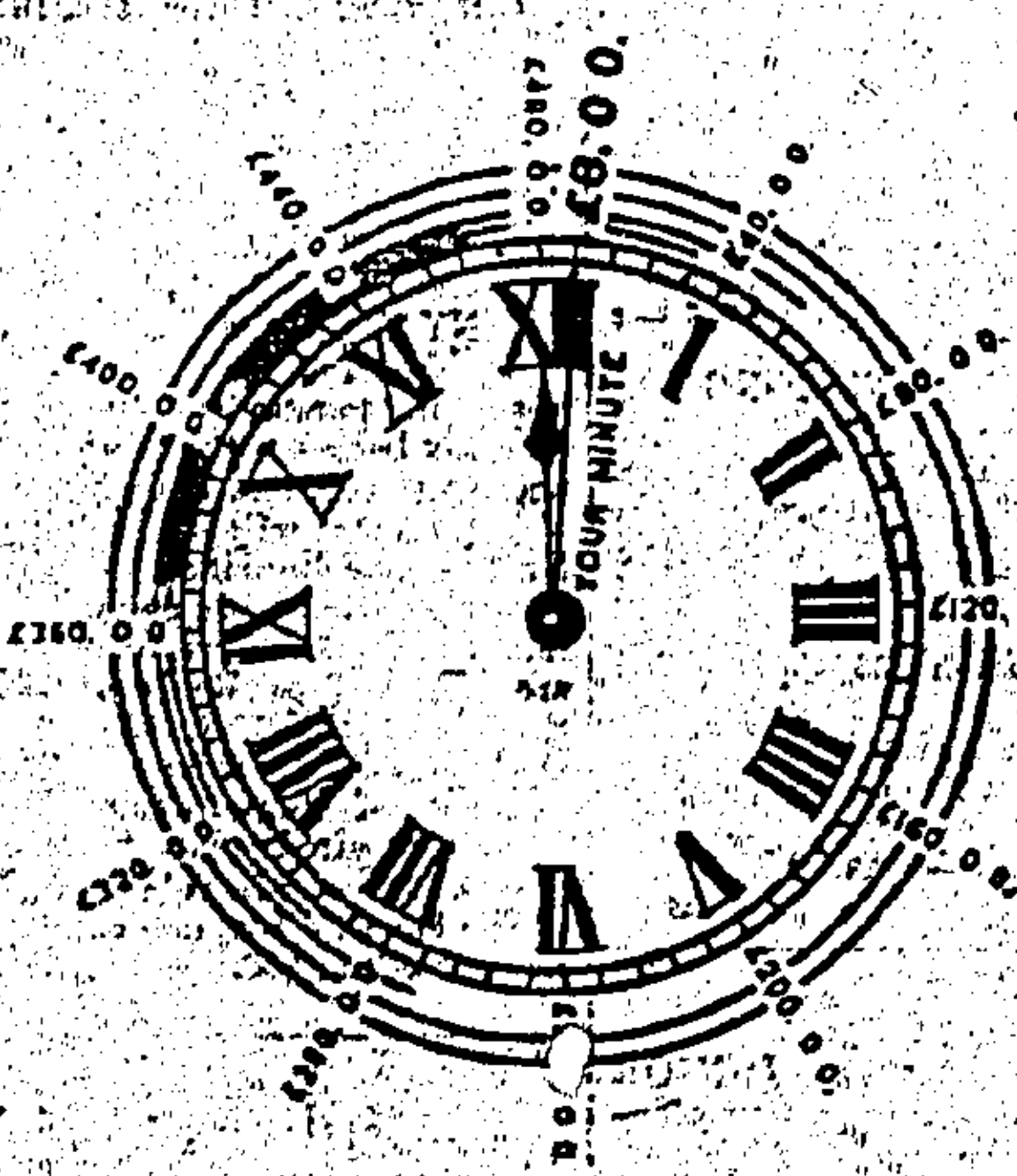
Every minute costs the RED CROSS £8.0 0 and to meet this enormous expenditure a special appeal is made all over the world on

"OUR DAY."

You can be responsible for the whole of the Red Cross expenditure for one minute or half a minute.

DON'T FORGET

there are 525,600 minutes in a year—make yourself responsible for one of them.



THINK! One hour represents a cost of £480.0 0
One week " " £30,840.0 0
One year " " £2,404,800.0 0
Send "Your Minute" of £8.0.0. to Lady May's Rose Fund.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LA MINERVA CIGARS

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers. Established in the year 1883, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of Cigars for over thirty years it is no wonder that these cigars are so popular. They are manufactured from the most carefully selected leaf grown in the fields of Isabella province in the valley of Capayan.

IN GREAT ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING—

Fancy Talos, Monarcas, Reina Maria, Imperiales, Perifotos, Epicures, Ministros, Retrellas, Panetelas, Army and Navy, Lords of England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia).

THE Steamship

"VAN OVERSTRAATEN"

will be despatched on or about OCTOBER 25th to

SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DELI,

PENANG AND RANGON.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for 50 saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 8th, 1918. [2509]

JAVA-PACIFIC LUN.

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TJISALAK"

having arrived from San Francisco. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon, October 21st, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before October 25th, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on October 18th, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 15th, 1918. [2534]

"SEITE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND

PERAKITS.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Cargo not cleared by the Oct. 23rd, 1918, is to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Oct. 23rd, 1918, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented with 10 days (calendar), otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 15th, 1918. [2540]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,

BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND

LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL

AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying

His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port by sea, taking passengers and cargo for the Straits, Ceylon, Bombay, Egypt, Mediterranean, and London.

Passengers recommended in the accompanying vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Bill and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangements) will be accepted by this Steamer proceeding to

Rouen, and then transhipped to the Homeward Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Through bills will be received at the Office until the day before sailing. The rate of freight for all packages is required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT, Agent, General Manager.

[2546]

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions of Cod Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, for patients with indigestive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.

Made by all chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE PEAK CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE BAND performance arranged for Saturday, October 19th, at the Peak Club HAS BEEN CANCELLED.

E. L. SIM,
Hon. Secretary.

GYMKHANA CLUB SWEEP

"OUR DAY DERBY"

to be run on OCTOBER 24TH.

THE DRAWING of this SWEEP will take place at the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB Rooms (Chater Road) at 5.30 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23RD. Subscribers are invited to be present.

The names of the Drawers of points and particulars of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes will be published in the morning papers of October 24th.

[2548]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MESSRS. F. W. SMITH & CO., CHEONG, to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), OCTOBER 19TH, 1918, commencing at 11 A.M. and continuing at 2.30 P.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF TABLE LINEN, DRAWN THREAD WORK, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.

These articles are of exceptional value, equal to the best convent work, being made of high-class material with exquisite modern designs in Richelieu cut work and drawn thread embroideries.

Comprising—
Double Redgeared of heavy Irish linen with Richelieu style medallions, a large variety of beautifully embroidered Irish linen Tea Cloths, and Tea Serviettes, Tea Cloths and Serviettes of the Mosiac work, only produced by this firm, exceptional quality Ladies' Underwear, including exquisite designs in Silk, Lawn and Long cloth Night Dresses, (Ruffled and other styles), Envelope Chemises and Combinations of latest patterns, also a fine assortment of Petticoats, Flounces, hand embroidered, fine voile and lawn Blouses, Collars, etc.

Also
A quantity of best quality Shanlee Silk (heavy pongee),
Coloured Crepe de Chine for dresses,
A quantity of superior quality Longcloth in 12 yds lengths,
A quantity of fine Nainsook in 12 yds lengths.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from FRIDAY, October 18th.
TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2549]

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"MANCHE"

will have prompt despatch.

For passages and freight:

Apply to—

MESSAGIERIES MARITIMES Co.,

4, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, October 17th, 1918. [2550]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VOLUNTEER"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA

AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and extra Heavy duty Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consigned risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, stained and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, October 23rd, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Oct., 1918, will be subject to rest.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signatures immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 17th, 1918. [2551]

S.S. "PROVIDENCE"

will have prompt despatch for SAIGON.

Particulars for Freight only.

Apply to—

MESSAGIERIES MARITIMES Co.,

4, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2552]

INTIMATIONS

THE TALK OF

HONGKONG.

WISEMAN'S DINNER

AND

WISEMAN'S

NEW ORCHESTRA

EVERY EVENING

at 7.30

A Great Feast and a

Musical Treat.

[2508]

FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65%.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER

16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened

on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and

Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, CHATER ROAD,

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2538]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are

now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard

Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall

and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and

70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.V.

Navy and Army are welcome to use the

Institute.

Manageress—MRS. ALLEN.

[2539]

WANTED.

WANTED a youth as JUNIOR CLERK. One with previous office experience preferred but not necessary. Must be of pure European-British descent. Good prospects.

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[2530]

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[2547]

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HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 620.

[2546]

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of the above Company will be held at

the Company's Office at Noon TO-

MORROW (SATURDAY), OCTOBER 19TH,

1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 15th

of October, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAURIE & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, September 25th, 1918. [2459]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 220 issued

to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for

Transfer of 250 shares of this Company into

his name having been MISLAIN, LOST

OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY

GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is

produced at this Office within 30 days from

the date hereof, the Certificate for the said

Shares will be delivered to the said Mr.

CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer

Receipt will thereafter be held by the

Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1918. [2471]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at

the Headquarters Office, Victoria

Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23rd, 1918, for

the supply of Indian Supplies for the period

December 2nd, 1918, to March 31st, 1919.

Forms of Tender and other particulars

may be obtained from the Office of the

Officer Commanding, Army Service Corps,

at the Headquarters Office.

Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2531]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

No. S. 275.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate,

which should be clearly marked "TENDER

FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

CONTRACT", will be received at the

Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1918, for the

supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and

Clothing; Peas, Sprites, Wines, etc.; Spirit

of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instru-

ments and Sundries; Turf, etc.; Milk;

etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing;

(Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by

this Department for the period of one year

from the First of January next inclusive.

Application should be made to the

Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary

forms of tender. All other information may

be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical

Officer at the Civil Hospital.

P. G. JOHNSON,

Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2533]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian

desiring to leave the Colony should

apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE

Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce

Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who

remain in the Colony for more than 7 days

are required to Register themselves under

the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS

ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particu-

lars required may be obtained at the

G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine

not exceeding \$50.

[25]

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[2547]

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[2540]

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HOUSES, on Shamoon, Canton.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

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[25]

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY

TEL. 16.

[15]

MARRIAGE.

HIPWILL HUNT—At St. Paul's College

Chapel, Hongkong, on October 15th,

by the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett, the

Rev. WILLIAM E. HIPWILL, Church

Missionary Society, to Catherine E.

W. HUNT, Church Missionary So-

ciety, Hongkong, eldest daughter of

the late Rev. J. J. Hunt, Birming-

ham. [2541]

DEATH.

HARRON—Lost at sea, as a result of the

wrecking of S.S. *Hirano Maru*, by

Henry I. Harron, of the Taikoo

Sugar Refinery staff. [2541]

THE WAR.

INSISTENT RUMOURS OF THE KAISER'S ABDICATION.

GERMANY ACCEPTS PRESIDENT WILSON'S LATEST CONDITIONS.

GREAT ALLIED VICTORY IN FLANDERS.

TWELVE THOUSAND PRISONERS AND 100 GUNS TAKEN.

ITALIANS CAPTURE DURAZZO AND TIRANO.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CENTRAL POWERS AND PEACE.

HAS THE KAISER ABDICATED?

AMSTERDAM, October 18th.

The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* issues a special bulletin giving a report from Hamburg that Germany has capitulated and that the Kaiser has abdicated. THE CAPITULATION OF GERMANY.

LONDON, October 18th.

The Foreign Office informed Reuter at ten tonight that no official information had been received on the subject of the reported capitulation of Germany.

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, October 18th.

Reuter learns that the Foreign Office has not received official confirmation of the rumour that the Kaiser has abdicated, but the opinion in well-informed circles is that the Foreign Office is not disposed to reject the reports as impossible.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Germany accepts all President Wilson's conditions, provided an assurance is given that the interests of the German people will be safe-guarded.

GENERAL ACCEPTANCE OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONDITIONS.

LONDON, October 18th.

Reuter learns that advice has reached London that the German reply to President Wilson is expected immediately. It is likely to constitute a general acceptance of President Wilson's conditions.

GERMAN PRESS DISAPPOINTED.

LONDON, October 18th.

The German Press is disappointed at President Wilson's reply.

The *Cologne Gazette* declares that the hope of peace has now been lessened.

SERIOUS STRIKES IN BERLIN.

LONDON, October 18th.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at the Hague states that there were anti-dynastic demonstrations in Berlin on October 10th. Several famous Hohenzollern statues in the Unter-den-Linden were smashed and thousands struck work at Essen. The strikers paraded the town singing revolutionary songs, insulting the Kaiser, General von Hindenburg, and General Ludendorff, and demanding peace.

A telegram from Limburg states that increasing numbers of Germans are entering Holland.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, October 18th.

The Press is unanimous in its approval of President Wilson's reply and appreciates his aptness in stating the British attitude.

The *Daily Telegraph* states:—It is one of the hardest hitting diplomatic communications ever published. It will prove a decisive blow to the system responsible for the war.

The *Daily Chronicle* states:—President Wilson does not close the door to negotiations, but leaves no opening for a side-tracking correspondent. His prompt rejoinder to Dr. Solf allows the German nation to realise exactly where it stands.

The *Morning Post* states:—President

Wilson deserves the gratitude of the civilised world for saving the situation.

The *Daily News* states:—The most momentous declaration of world policy ever uttered is sanctioned by the democracy of every land. The German people will know that their enemy is indeed in Potsdam.

The *Daily Express* states:—The Germans must choose whether to live as free men or die as slaves.

The *Daily Mail* states that President Wilson justifies all the high hopes of the Allied Nations reposed in him.

The *Times* states:—We in England set a most exacting standard for President Wilson's reply. He has satisfied it. The reply ends all idea of a bargained peace.

The *Times* issues a warning against talk of enemy surrender at a moment when all our strength is most needed, and urges the necessity of preparing for peace by an immediate establishment of a united allied political front to meet the attempts that the enemy will certainly make to divide the Allies at the settlement.

ITALIAN PRESS OPINION.

ROME, October 18th.

The Italian Press unanimously endorse the necessity of President Wilson's demand for the most stringent guarantees and emphasise the diplomatic solidarity of France, Italy, Great Britain and America.

GERMAN BRUTALITY IN BELGIUM.

PARIS, October 18th.

The following independent and spontaneous testimony reveals the Berlin Note, cabled yesterday evening, in its true light:—

A telegram from Amsterdam states that the Germans are driving out tens of thousands of famishing fugitives from France. They are not permitted to enter Brussels.

The Germans are moreover stripping from sections of the Belgian railways all zinc, copper, etc.

CONDITION OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

WASHINGTON, October 18th.

The Associated Press states that it was forced on the German Government to seek an armistice owing to the desperate condition of the army and the exhaustion of raw materials. The Chancellor strongly opposed the Note, but was over-ruled by a majority of the War Council; hence the latest German Note signed by Dr. Solf.

THE "LEINSTER" CRIME.

LONDON, October 18th.

The *Evening News* states that the British Government hold conclusive proof that the U-boat which sank the *Leinster* was sent out with deliberate instructions to destroy passenger-boats running between England and Ireland after the German Chancellor sent the Peace Note to President Wilson.

EARLIER CABLES.

GROWING CONSTERNATION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, October 18th.

A telegram received in London to-day further confirms the critical condition of Germany and the growing consternation, especially in Berlin, owing to the magnitude of the American efforts beginning to be realised.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A telegram from Zurich states that the Bavarian Socialist party, at a meeting at Munich on Sunday, passed a resolution urging the Reichstag to appoint a State Court to try all, even the highest, who are guilty of frustrating peace efforts, and also demanding self-government for the German States.

TURKISH PEACE NOTE RECEIVED IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, October 15th.

The Turkish Peace Note has been received.

In the Senate, the republican leader, Mr. Lodge, proposed a resolution against further communications with the German Government on the subject of an armistice, except on the question of unconditional surrender.

NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

VIENNA, October 15th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Austrian Premier, M. Hussarek, and has charged Count Tarouka to form a Ministry.

INTENSIFIED SUBMARINISM THIS WINTER.

LONDON, October 14th.

The statement of Sir Eric Geddes, at Washington, that Germany, amid a peace offensive, was preparing for intensified submarinism, is confirmed by various announcements in Germany.

For example, the *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* assures its readers that submarinism will reach its climax this winter and "produce an economic crisis in Entente countries, of unexpected dimensions."

Captain Persius, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, speaks of the "impending great increase in submarines to which Germany will confidently look should the Entente refuse peace."

AN UNFAVOURABLE REPLY PROBABLE.

LONDON, October 16th.

It is affirmed that the Allies have already exchanged views as regards the peace situation, which indicate the probability of an unfavourable reply to the German peace move.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY COMMENTED UPON.

NEW YORK, October 15th.

The majority of the newspapers of the United States consider that President Wilson's reply calls for the complete overthrow of the Hohenzollern dynasty and unconditional surrender.

THE KAISER'S CIVIL CABINET.

AMSTERDAM, October 15th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Delbrueck, a former Home Secretary, has been appointed Chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet.

"INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCES OF WAR."

LONDON, October 14th.

The new German Government has issued an official note in regard to the *Hirano Maru* and *Leinster* crimes. The Note excuses the outrages as the inevitable consequence of war.

Owing to the German acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen points, the Prussian Poles have issued a manifesto demanding an united and independent Poland with access to the sea.

The *Lokal Anzeiger* cynically comments on the manifesto that the Government will know how to reply to this new-found courage.

ANOTHER POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, October 14th.

There are indications from independent sources of another political crisis brewing in Germany. The members of the Left are trying to oust Prince Max owing to his letter to Prince Hohenzollern, cabled on October 7th.

BREAKING UP OF THE DUAL MONARCHY.

LONDON, October 14th.

A telegram from Budapest states that Count Tisza, in a speech, admitted the possibility of the breaking up of the Dual Monarchy.

GERMANS PAYING THE WAY FOR PEACE.

LONDON, October 15th.

Appalling stories of suffering of British soldiers taken prisoner in the last Spring offensive, recorded by a committee presided over by Mr. Justice Younger, add yet another black and unforgettable chapter to the volume of German war inhumanities.

The report shows that prisoners were compelled to serve at the German guns on pain of summary execution.

Prison-camps were often located near the German front-line, consequently the occupants were frequently killed by British gun-fire.

Almost incredible, yet carefully sifted, accounts are published of how prisoners were provided with most meagre quantities of bread and coffee as their sole sustenance. They were not provided with any form of shelter from heat and warmth, or even water for washing, and were forced to work hard seven days in the week.

They were cruelly maltreated by soldiers. Men were reduced to collecting nettles as food. Even the doctors violently assaulted British patients.

"AUTOCRACY MUST GO."

WASHINGTON, October 15th.

President Wilson's reply was read in the Senate and vigorously applauded. The unanimous opinion is that it means autocracy must go.

President Wilson has issued a statement urging the over-subscription of the Liberty Loan in order to "secure peace on our terms."

PLIGHT OR DEPORTATIONS?

AMSTERDAM, October 15th.

An official statement from Berlin says: The German Command has requested the Swiss Government to inform the French that owing to the fears of bombardment a general panic is probable among the civilians in the region of Lille and Valenciennes. It intimates that the Dutch Government has been asked and had agreed to shelter fugitives as far as possible.

A second message from Berlin announces the flight of 30,000 civilians and proposes that the Allies agree to refrain from bombarding towns in the north of France, also adding that Germany is prepared to come to an agreement for a part of the population to cross into the enemy lines. Failing compliance, Germany will not be responsible for the fate of civilians in occupied territory.

THE GULF BETWEEN THE BELLIGERENTS.

LONDON, October 15th.

The German Press, commenting on the reply to President Wilson, reveals how wide is the gulf between belligerents, in spite of Germany's avowed agreement with President Wilson.

The unanimous tenor of the comment is that the Armistice will first commence with the evacuation. Afterwards, the papers foreshadow very lengthy *pour parlars* after which, if unsuccessful from the German point of view, "Germany will not be defenceless even after the evacuation."

TYPICAL GERMAN PREVARICATION.

AMSTERDAM, October 15th.

An official telegram from Berlin protests against the "unheard of Franco-British agitation regarding the so-called systematic devastation of Northern France in the course of the backward movement of German troops."

KAISER'S DEPARTURE IS IMPERATIVE.

It is semi-officially denied in Berlin that the Kaiser intends to abdicate.

The *Leipziger Volks-Zeitung* says:—"The Kaiser is wholly responsible for the present situation. His departure is imperative."

NO RELAXATION OF AMERICA'S EFFORTS.

WASHINGTON, October 15th.

It has been announced from the White House that the Government will continue to send over 250,000 men, with their supplies, monthly. There will be no relaxation of any kind.

TURKEY'S PEACE OFFER.

PARIS, October 15th.

A Havas message says:—The first act of Tewfik Pasha's new Turkish Government was to send a Note to the Austro-Hungarian Government stating that owing to the military situation, Turkey has been forced to conclude a separate peace.

The Turkish Minister presented the Spanish Government a Note from the Ottoman Government asking for the opening of negotiations for peace and an armistice.

Turkey begs the United States Government to undertake the task of opening peace negotiations, and accepts the programme of President Wilson, his message and declarations.

LATEST CABLES.

CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, October 16th.

It is stated that the Government has postponed the decision on the question of Conscription in Ireland.

GERMAN REPARATION TO SPAIN.

MADRID, October 15th.

A semi-official statement announces that the German Embassy is handing over to Spain seven German ships, aggregating 21,000 tons to replace the torpedoed ships since August 14th.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOANS.

COMPULSORY CONTRIBUTIONS.

MELBOURNE, October 15th.

Under a federal scheme for compulsory contributions to war loans, companies and other bodies will be liable as well as individuals.

"RUSSIAN" AFFAIRS.

RELEASE OF MORE BRITISH OFFICIALS.

LONDON, October 15th.

Reuter learns from Moscow that it has been agreed to release the remaining British officials in Russia.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF POLAND.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Polish Committee in London officially describes as absolutely false the German allegation cabled on October 11th as regards the continued occupation of Poland.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESUMES.

LONDON, October 15th.

The House of Commons resumed its sittings with a full attendance.

Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government is in consultation with the Allies regarding the League of Nations.

Mr. E. Shortt stated that voluntary enlistments in Ireland up to the present numbered 9623.

Sir Albert Stanley said that 25,899 miners had been withdrawn from the army but the coal situation was still serious.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH CAVALRY ENTER PIROT.

LONDON, October 16th.

A Serbian communiqué states:—In the course of fighting the Serbians carried off to the north of Nish and made progress, especially on the left bank of the Morava.

ITALIANS OCCUPY TIRANO.

LONDON, October 16th.

An Italian official message states:—In Albania we occupied Tirano.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIANS CAPTURE DURAZZO.

LONDON, October 15th.

An Italian official statement from Albania states:—After forcing the defences of the heights at Pajamaj and Sassobianco the Italians yesterday captured Durazzo, taking prisoners and material.

AN "EVACUATION."

LONDON, October 16th.

An Austrian official statement says:—We evacuated Durazzo.

GREEKS RE-OCCUPYING EASTERN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, October 15th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The Serbians, supported by the Allies, continue to liberate territories. The Greeks participating are re-occupying Eastern Macedonia. In the course of brilliant fighting, resulting in the capture of Prerod and Mikrovitsa, the French captured a number of prisoners, including the Austrian General commanding the administration of Albania. Large booty was captured.

Bravo-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

TWELVE THOUSAND PRISONERS IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, October 16th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

The Allied forces, under the King of the Belgians, continued their attack.

They Belgians reached the approaches to the Wyjaendaele Wood and Thorout.

The French reached the outskirts of Lichtervelde.

Further south, in spite of lively resistance they pushed beyond the Roulers-Lichtervelde railway.

To the south of the canal the Belgians captured Lengdele.

The Second British Army reached Lechan and captured Gulleghem and Heule. They reached the outskirts of Courtrai and occupied Menin and Wervineq where they gained a footing on the right bank of the Lys.

Since October 14th the Allied armies have taken 12,000 prisoners and over 100 guns.

THIRTY-EIGHT MORE GERMAN AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

LONDON, October 16th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

Fine weather enabled very great activity all day.

Our bombers caused great damage on railway stations and junctions in the rear of the enemy's lines, obtaining many direct hits and starting numerous fires on rail-sheds.

A total of 33 tons of bombs was dropped.

German aeroplanes were very active on the northern battle-front, where heavy fighting ensued.

We destroyed thirty hostile machines and drove down six out of control.

In addition, two were shot down from the ground.

Eleven British machines are missing.

Our night-fliers continued to attack the railway junctions with good effect. We dropped over 13 tons of bombs.

HAUTE DEULE CANAL CROSSED.

LONDON, October 16th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

We crossed the Haute Deule Canal on both sides of Pontavendin and captured Estevelles, Meurchin, and Bauvin.

Further north, we made progress in the neighbourhood of Haubourdin.

IN THE DOUAI-LILLE SECTOR.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

Over patrols slightly progressed at night in the Douai-Lille sector.

BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURE MENIN.

LONDON, October 15th.

Reuter learns that the British have captured Menin.

The Allies advanced a mile on the whole Flanders front, capturing most important ground, and reached within a mile of the Courtrai-Thourout railway.

South-west of Lille the Germans are retiring upon the Haute Deule canal.

We occupied Sante south-west of Lille.

BELGIAN CAVALRY CLOSE TO THIELT.

LONDON, October 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day states:—

The Belgian cavalry is within a mile of Thielt.

EIGHT GERMAN DIVISIONS ROUTED.

LONDON, October 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

Since Sunday morning eight German Divisions were flung back and broken whilst probably all or most of the Reserve Divisions behind them had a heavy grueling. This has not been a battle with limited objectives; it has rather been a drive.

The French light tanks have done extraordinarily good service.

The Germans anticipated the employment of tanks, cavalry, and armoured cars in

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS

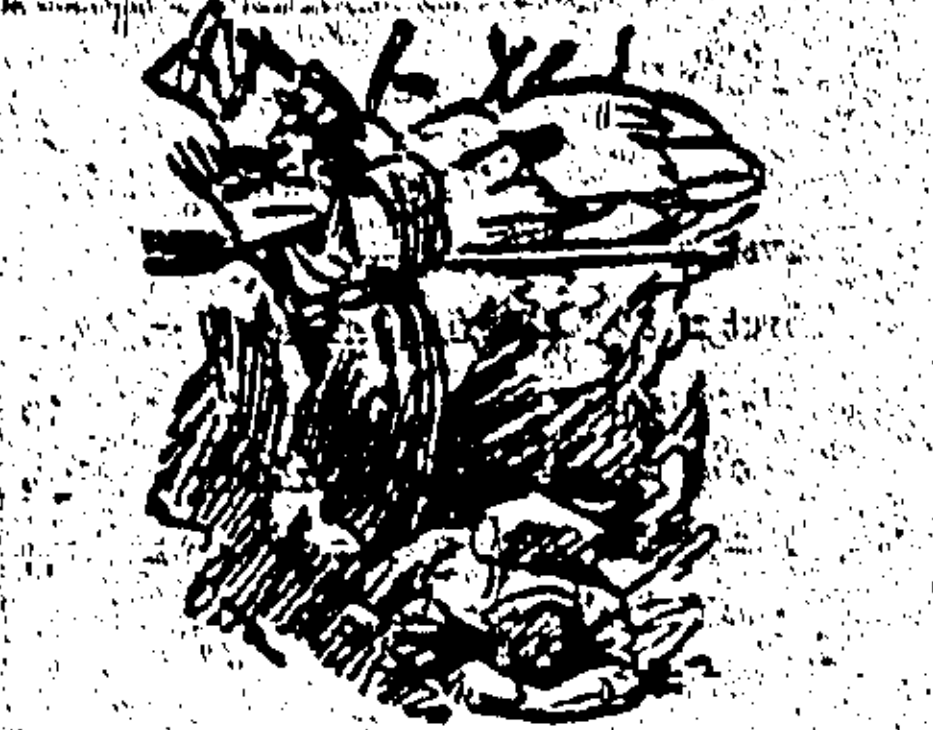
There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.
Children must have it—adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.



Fighting Our Battles.

You have been saved this frightful work. Don't save your dollars but spare a few for those poor fellows over there and buy

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

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December 31st, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels

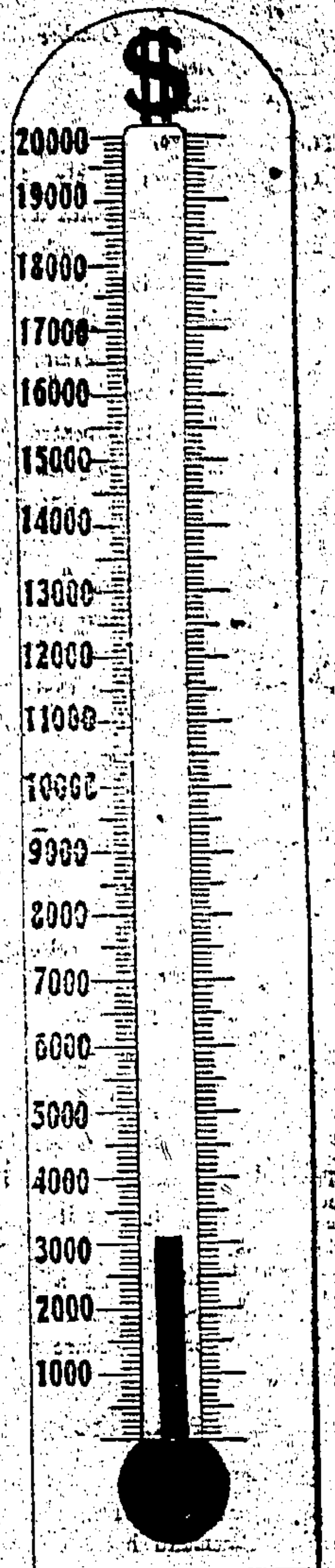
Clubs and Stores.

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND



Subscriptions received LAST YEAR by Lady May previous to "OUR DAY" amounted to \$18,861.00 and it is hoped that subscriptions this year will exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the newspapers and the thermometer altered to show the amounts received to date. It is hoped that residents in the ports of South China, who will be unable to visit Hongkong on "OUR DAY," will avail themselves of this opportunity to subscribe to the Fund through this medium. All subscribers will receive a special rose.

Subscriptions should be addressed
LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND,
Government House,
Hongkong.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, October 17th

	Previous Day	On 16th	On 17th
Barometer	29.81	29.87	29.81
Temperature	55	75	84
Humidity	85	64	84
Wind Direction	ENE	East	East
Force	2	3	2
Weather	b	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 16th 85
Lowest open-air Temperature on 17th 77

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 7.)

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

FLANDERS SUCCESS FOLLOWED UP.

London, October 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

We are following up rapidly our success in Flanders. Indeed, it is difficult to set any limits to the Allied advance.

Cavalry is reported towards Thourout, but it may be only reconnoitring bodies. Certainly the infantry reached a point near Lichtervelde, and along the northern outskirts of Courtrai. We are across the Lys and reached Comines as well as the posts beyond Halasserville.

The weather is fine though misty.

EARLIER CABLES.

LOCAL ACTIONS SOUTH OF THE LYS.

London, October 14th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

On the British front south of the Lys there have been only local actions.

Our patrols and advanced detachments made progress at certain points, taking prisoners.

Local fighting in the neighbourhood of Erquinghem and south of Wermaquart resulted in our taking prisoners.

OUTSKIRTS OF MENIN REACHED.

London, October 15th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

The British attacked this morning towards Courtrai and captured important villages.

We reached the northern outskirts of Menin.

The Belgians and French have also captured many important villages.

The total taken prisoner exceeds 8,000.

Six complete batteries with teams were captured.

Allied aviators bombed hostile concentrations and trains and machine-gunned infantry.

British monitors assisted.

Numerous fires are reported behind the German lines.

AMERICANS CROSS THE SELLE RIVER.

London, October 16th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

An American patrol crossed the Selle River yesterday afternoon in the neighbourhood of St. Souplet and brought back 30 prisoners.

We made a successful raid in the evening south of Sainghin-waeppe.

Our patrols took a few prisoners on other portions of the front.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

London, October 14th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

Owing to mist and rain yesterday there was no air-fighting. We shot down one enemy aeroplane by machine-gun fire.

One British machine is missing.

The weather improved at night and we dropped 12 tons of bombs on important railway communications. One of our night fliers has not returned.

BELGIANS CROSS THE ROULERS-LEDEGHEM ROAD.

London, October 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

The Belgians are doing splendidly. By 8 a.m. they had advanced 3,000 yards, reaching the Rolleghehen-Capelle Road.

They crossed the Roulers-Ledeghem Road in the vicinity of Denaepe.

The battle is now going well.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

London, October 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

We may reasonably presume that the Germans expected this attack on a grand scale. Undoubtedly the enemy has done all that his dwindling man-power permitted to strengthen this front, but the Divisions which have been in the line for any considerable time have recently been relieved by fresh troops.

The weather was favourable to us and the going is tolerably good.

The hostile reply to our barrage was slight, owing to the Germans having lost many guns here, and their policy of saving artillery, even at the expense of infantry.

The heaviest enemy resistance was between Kigeborg and Ledeghem where the Prussian Guards and Prussians fought vigorously until forced to retreat, after very heavy losses.

ENEMY RETREAT MAY PROVE COSTLY.

London, October 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

Our continued advance on the Laon-Aisne front dissipated any enemy hope of standing on the prepared Serre-Sissonne-Rembel line.

The French troops have been fighting incessantly for three weeks, most of them with brief rests since Spring, but they seem the idea of an armistice.

They know that what prevents the enemy from retreating rapidly is his inability to escape without disastrous loss, from the trenches which Generalissimo Foch has thrown round him.

The enemy has got most of his material away, but we are blocking the roads for retreating troops. Hence the retreat, whose pace has thus been compulsorily slackened, may prove the most costly operation the German command has yet attempted.

THE THIEVING GERMANS.

Paris, October 15th.

A Havas message says:—

On the Flanders front numerous German prisoners were found carrying property looted at Roulers and elsewhere. They declared that they acted on the orders of their officers of whom they named five. The latter who were taken prisoner in Roulers were thereupon arrested and handcuffed. They demanded an interview with the Corps Commander. The latter refused to receive them saying they could have no relations with thieves. The arrested officers will be court-martialled.

Everywhere, before the victorious Allied advance, the Germans removed the civilians from the Belgian villages which were then stripped bare.

EARLIER CABLES.

PROGRESS BEYOND THE AISNE.

London, October 15th.

A French communiqué states:—

At night and early in the morning we made progress at different points on the front.

South of the Serre we captured Remies, Barenton, Cel, and Monceau-le-Vast.

West of Rethel, we took Nantheil-sur-Aisne.

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LASTS LONGER BECAUSE

Every part of the Royal is built to produce the finest work and to last for years and years. It has ended the evils of lost alignment and excessive repairs.

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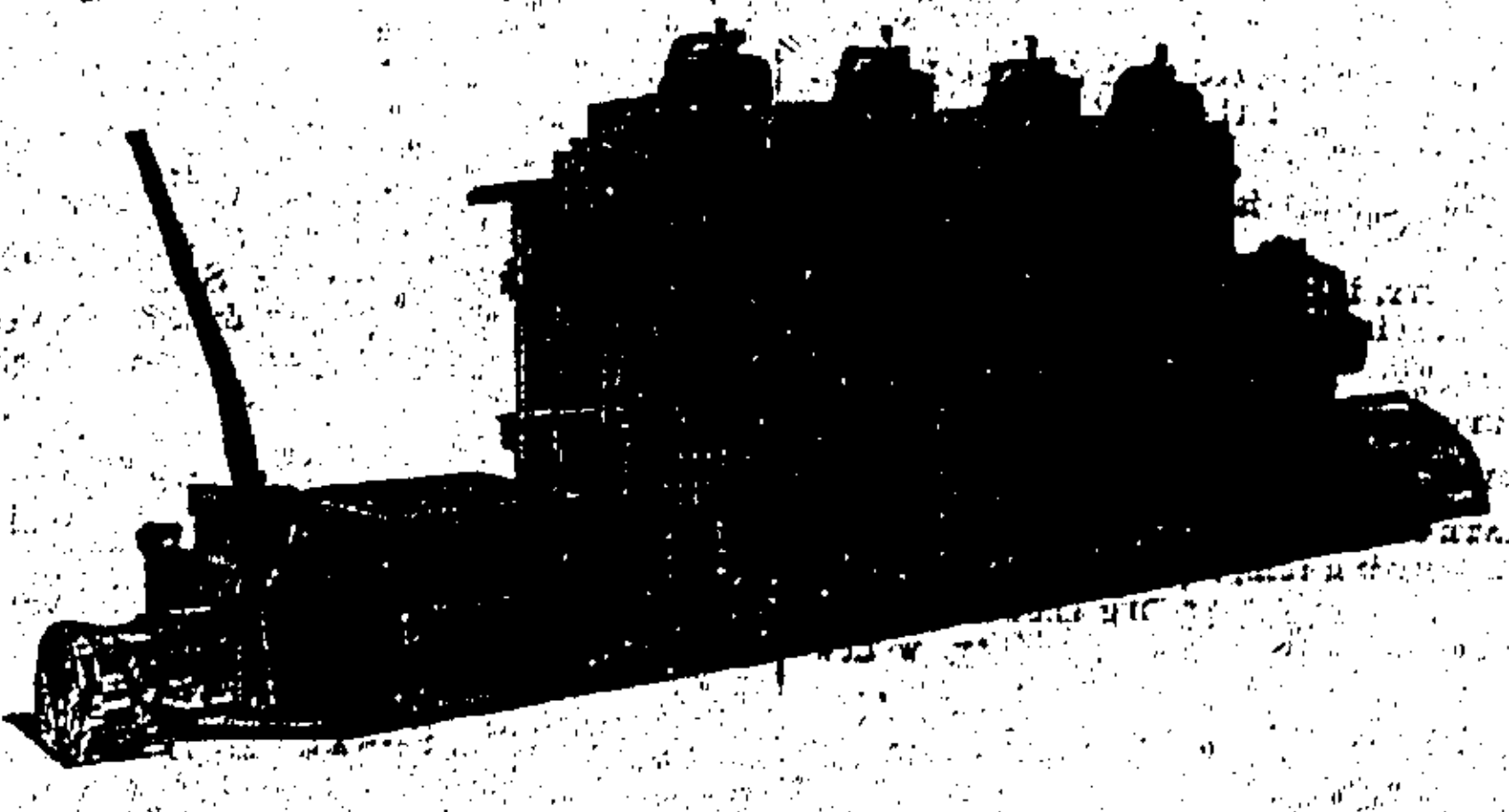


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The Engine for economy and reliability. The Engine that is NOT a Diesel.
The Engine with invisible exhaust. The Engine that is NOT a Semi-Diesel.

THE ENGINE THAT IS THE BOLINDER AND THE STANDARD FOR HOT BULB ENGINES.

With and without waterdrip. Yearly output over 70,000 B.H.P.

Stocks kept. Spares always on hand.

Number of Engines of large sizes available from factory. Delivery and prices on application.

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WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

Is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the beginning, serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment. Among them are derangements of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a dose of Beecham's Pills. These pills probably will be experienced even after the first dose of this excellent preparation and perseverance with the remedy will induce a sense of freshness of energy—of buoyancy—as the result of the improved working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the curative influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the ailments peculiar to females of all ages. They have helped thousands and thousands of women.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/4d (56 pills) & 2/6 (108 pills).

ROUNDING UP THE TURKS. MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

A supplement to a recent issue of the *London Gazette* contains a despatch, dated April 15th, from Lieut-General W. R. Marshall, commanding the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia during the six months ending on March 31st last. The dramatic stroke which resulted, on September 29th last, in the capture of Ramadiah, with the whole of its defenders, went far to break the Turkish resistance, and the operations recorded in the despatch consisted mainly of following up the retreating enemy and hastening his withdrawal northwards. On various occasions he was brought to action, and punished severely, notably in the retirement from Hit, when heavy casualties were inflicted and over 5,000 prisoners and twelve guns captured.

An interesting feature of the despatch is the testimony it bears to the striking progress made in the pacification and development of the conquered territory. Under British protection Mesopotamia is being rapidly transformed. The construction of roads and railways has vastly improved communications; large irrigation schemes have been undertaken, and great tracts of fertile country have been brought under efficient cultivation. It is gratifying to note that, in the period under review, the health of the troops showed a marked improvement compared with the corresponding months of 1916-17.

When General Marshall assumed the command in November, after the lamented death of Sir Stanley Maude, the moral of the Army was magnificent, while the organisation and training had reached a high level of efficiency. The Turkish army, on the contrary, was low in moral, and desertions from it were numerous and frequent: on the Tigris and Euphrates they had retreated out of rapid striking distance, and only on our right flank was there a good opportunity of hitting them. Towards the end of November, therefore, General Marshall determined to attack that part of the 13th Turkish Army Corps which was holding the Dhiar River above Mansuriya, the cause of the rebel Hamrin and Kara Tepe. These operations were brilliantly carried through by Lieut-General Sir R. Egerton. Kara Tepe was captured, and the Turks retreated through Kifri, where they set fire to their dumps of coal and the Kifri coal mine. On December 9th Khanakir was occupied, and the communications in that area improved.

During December and January it was evident that the Turks on the Euphrates were being reinforced, the bulk of their troops being near Hit. On February 16th troops were pushed forward to Uqab, which was found evacuated, and it was ascertained that the Turkish main position was two miles above Hit, behind a depression known as Broad Wadi, while about two-thirds of his troops were fifteen miles further upstream at Salahiya. On March 10th it was discovered that the Turks had vacated their Broad Wadi position, and were falling back on Salahiya. Hit was occupied on the 8th, and Salahiya on the 10th, the Turks retreating to Khan Baghdadi.

ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

Orders were then issued to drive the enemy as far as possible from Hit, and to inflict all possible damage on him. Preparations for the attack were nearing completion when it became evident that the enemy had already commenced to withdraw from their forward positions, but intended to make a stand north-west of Khan Baghdadi. Arrangements for assaulting this position were accordingly made, and under cover of an effective barrage it was carried out at 5.30 p.m., with slight loss.

Meantime the cavalry, after a long and difficult march, gained the Aleppo road where it crosses the Wadi Hauran shortly after five p.m., and cut off the enemy's retreat by road and river. About 11.30 p.m. the Turks launched a heavy attack in the hope of breaking through the centre of the cavalry; but were completely repulsed, and lost 1,000 prisoners. By 5.30 a.m. next morning the infantry columns arrived and completed the defeat, capturing a large number of prisoners, supplies, and munitions of all kinds. An enemy column in motor-cars was then carried out. Haditha was captured without serious resistance, the enemy having no time to destroy his ammunition dumps at that place, and in the evening Khan Feheme was reached. On the 25th Ana was captured, and another large dump of ammunition was found in it. The pursuit by motor was continued for seventy-three miles along the Aleppo road, many prisoners were taken, the Turks in motor-cars surrendering freely, being worn out and demoralised by the rapidity of our pursuit.

The total prisoners taken were the commander and staff of the 56th Turkish Division, the commander of Ana, two regimental commanders, 213 officers, and 5,022 other ranks, inclusive of Germans. Twelve guns, forty-seven machine guns, and great quantities of rifles, ammunition, and stores were also captured. The amount of ammunition found at Ana, being too large to be brought away, was blown up, and on March 30th the troops were gradually withdrawn down the Euphrates to previously arranged positions.

By the middle of December the magnificent successes gained by Sir E. Allenby in Palestine had so changed the military situation that General Marshall decided the time was ripe to establish a firm control of the life of the Euphrates, a task by that means encourage and assist the development of the rich agricultural lands in that area. To that end the troops were sent from Nasiriyah and Baghdad to guard various villages, thus establishing a thorough communication by river between Basra and Fehudja, and controlling the development of local resources throughout the lower Euphrates valley.

Care was taken not to establish troops in either of the religious cities of Kerbela and Nedjef, and they were quartered at a distance. The inhabitants of Nedjef are for the most part well-disposed, holy people, but there is, in addition, a proportion of irreconcilables in the town. On

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE LOTTERIES BILL. REJECTED BY THE COMMONS.

The Bill to legalise lotteries for war charities which Lord Lansdowne introduced in the House of Lords, on behalf of the Red Cross Society, was defeated in the House of Commons by 51 votes to 77.

The defeat of the Bill was due to the fact that members opposed to it made a point of attending the House, while some who would have voted for it remained away.

Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, moved the second reading in a persuasive speech. "The present position is intolerable," he said, describing the hesitation of the police authorities to enforce the law in respect of lotteries which have been largely carried on for the benefit of war charities.

"The matter cannot be left there," added the Home Secretary. "The time has come when the law must be enforced altogether, or altered. The worst course possible would be to leave the law on the Statute-book and not enforce it."

He hinted at the loss to the great war charities, notably the Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Society, if lotteries were strictly barred, and mentioned the great pearl necklace.

THE PEARLS.

"If this is sold privately," he said, "there would be few who would be able to buy it, and fewer still, of those who could, who would be willing to spend their money in war time. I am told that, sold at auction, the pearl necklace might realise from £100,000 to £200,000, while if it is raffled the society may realise from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000."

Mr. Theodore Taylor, who was at pains to assert that he is not a kill-joy or a "disagreeable Puritan" and that he dislikes the "Nonconformist conscience," moved the rejection of the Bill. How could they punish people who played "pitch and toss" and otherwise broke the law if they allowed similar practices on the part of people of influence because the objects were represented as good?

"The Red Cross," he said, "will lose as much as will gain if this Bill is passed. There will be a number of people who will not like it, any the better for having to appeal to the cupidity of the public in order to raise money." He considered it undignified to pass a Bill in respect of the raffling of "these pearls and a pig."

"Pearls before swine," interjected Mr. Swift MacNeill in a flash.

Sir John Spear seconded the motion for the rejection.

HYPOCRITICAL OPPOSITION.

Mr. Evelyn Cecil, supporting the Bill, said it was hypocritical to object to Red Cross raffles when they had taken place in church and chapel bazzars for years.

Sir Albert Spicer suggested that the State should take over the pearls and sell them after the war.

"What will a working man's wife do with the necklace if she wins it?" asked Sir Stephen Collins.

Mr. Sidney Robinson cited the statement of a bookmaker that his business had increased tenfold during the war—as an illustration of a demoralisation which the Bill would accentuate.

After Mr. Chancellor had wailed over, and Mr. Hemmerde had waxed indignant at, the Bill, Sir Arthur Stanley, chairman of the Red Cross Society, made a weighty speech in its support.

Sir William Collins, though a worker for the Red Cross, attacked the Bill, and Sir Arthur Richardson said it would be denounced in chapel pulpits throughout the country.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government would leave the decision to the free vote of the House. He supported the Bill.

The figures of the division, giving a majority of four against the Bill, were greeted with cheers and counter-cheers and cries of "Get on with the war!"

RAILWAYS AND AGRICULTURE.

Meantime, the development of the Hills area proceeded apace. Many hundred tons of seed grain were planted, and to assist in bringing the harvest into Baghdad a branch line down to Hills was constructed. There is every confidence that this scheme will prove beneficial and enable the force to be largely dependent on local produce.

General Marshall pays tribute to the loyalty and untiring work of his subordinate commanders and their staff, and to the gallantry, endurance, and devotion to duty displayed by regimental officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of all arms throughout the six months. He acknowledges also the value of the work done by the various administrative services, the medical service, and the transport and works departments. It is not perhaps realised, says the despatch, that in this undeveloped country the only local products are mud bricks, reeds for making mats, lime and bitumen in small quantities, and gravel in isolated localities.

Every other requirement from a constructional point of view has to be imported. The achievements of the Irrigation Department are described as extraordinary, and the Commander-in-Chief looks forward to big developments next year.

Co-operation with the Agricultural Department will, it is anticipated, bring about a great expansion of agriculture, which has already made remarkable progress.

OUR DAY

Thursday, OCTOBER 24th.

ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS

GATES OPEN AT 7.30 P.M.

RAFFLES

AT THE

PORTUGUESE STALL.

RAFFLE of Dodge Motor Car at the Portuguese Stall.
Tickets NOW on sale 1 cent to \$12.00.

RAFFLE for special prizes, tickets \$1.00 each.

RAFFLE for 1,500 prizes kindly presented by the Portuguese Community. Tickets 20 cents each.

The BAND of the Portuguese Philharmonic Society, will play throughout the evening.

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WHITEAWAY'S

MEN'S DRESSING GOWNS.

PLAIN CAMEL HAIR GOWNS
IN FAWN ONLY.
SUITABLY PIPED, GIRDLE
TO MATCH.
Price \$32.50 each.

GREY WOOLLEN GOWNS.
WITH DIAGONAL STRIPES
SMARTLY FACED AND PIPED.
Price \$30.00 each.

FAWN WOOLLEN GOWNS.
WITH FACINGS PIPING AND
GIRDLE TO MATCH.
Price \$27.50 each.



ALL WOOL SCARVES.
FLEECY WOOL SCARVES
WITH FRINGED ENDS
IN BROWN, GREY, WHITE AND
BLACK AND RED MIXTURE.
Price \$3.25 each.



WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
20, DES VEAUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
Chinese Name: "WAYLOO."

* INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NINJA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to the Indian African Line.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NINJA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 19th Oct. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Oct. 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 24th Oct. 1 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons and cabins and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	22nd Oct. at 1 P.M.
"HAIYAN"	—	Capt. A. E. Rodgers	FRIDAY,	25th Oct. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hiko Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

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REGULAR SERVICE

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified cuisine.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

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Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
to	from	to	from	to
COLOMBO	from	to	from	to

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

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	about	about	from	from
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DUNN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For further information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,300 Tons	SAT. 2nd Nov. 11 A.M.
	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 Tons	SAT. 16th Nov. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,300 Tons	FRI. 18th Oct. 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU 8,600 Tons	SAT. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU 7,000 Tons	WED. 22nd Oct.
	YOKOHAMA MARU 8,800 Tons	SAT. 23rd Oct.
	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 Tons	TUE. 29th Oct.

LONDON via LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN.

MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PHUQUAT, HO CHI MINH, SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGGON.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	33,000	SAT. 2nd Nov.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 19th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON. 25th Nov.
SHINTO MARU	23,000	WED. 18th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and TQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

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Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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Telephone 740.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Peking. Round trips touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" — THURSDAY, 24th Oct. at 5 P.M.

"CHICAGO MARU" — SATURDAY, 26th Oct. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months, the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Japan and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamer will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KHONG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" — FRIDAY, 18th Oct. at Noon.

"KAJO MARU" — TUESDAY, 22nd Oct. at 10 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS Please Apply to—

K. YAMASHAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

(11,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA"

(10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

October 24th.

"CHINA"

November 18th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Block, Tel. 1542.

Prison's Buildings.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
SAIGON	Precedence	18th Oct.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	Tuesday	18th Oct.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	Ats. Mors	18th Oct.
Kobe	Marche	18th Oct.
Europe (via NEGAPATAM)	Aviation	23rd Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below, unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Saigon	Manopori	Friday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Yuang	Friday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, & Formosa via Keelung	Amakura Maru	Friday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Dihara	Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Aki Maru	Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, & Japan, via Kobe	Garmarshshire	Friday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, via Dhanahkodi, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town, and Europe via Cape		Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Proterilau	Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingehou	Saturday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Java via Banka and Port Moresby via Batavia	Tjialak	Saturday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Victoria, B.C.	Katori Maru	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M. Letters 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand	Nikko Maru	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M. Letters 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Tungshing	Monday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Tuesday, 22nd, Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, and Europe via Suez, The Parcel Mail for United Kingdom will be closed on Wednesday, 23rd Oct., at 5 p.m.		Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suiyang	Thursday, 24th, Noon
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Victoria, B.C.	Manila Maru	Thursday, 24th, 11.45 A.M. Letters 11.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Tuesday, 26th, 2.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	8.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shatankok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Ping Shan and Santin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samahui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sunday	On Holiday
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samahui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	8.00 P.M.	30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukung	8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturday	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED, Including the Movement of the Local Markets

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COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

October 17th	
London	—
Telegraphic Transfer	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
On Paris	—
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
On New York	—
Bank Bills, on demand	78 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay	—
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta	—
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai	—
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Credit, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama	—
On Manila	—
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